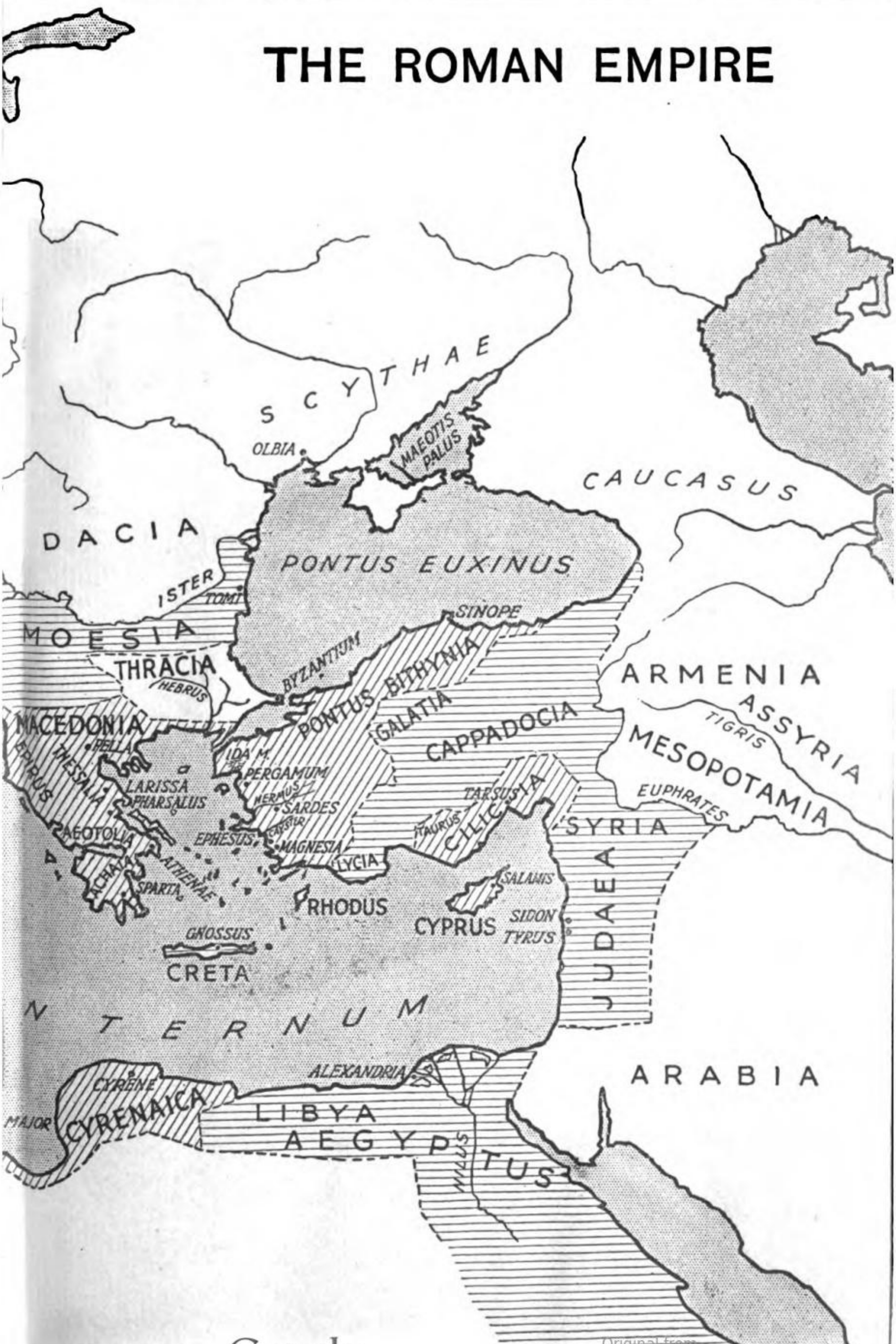

MARE GERMANICUM
BRITANNIA
GERMANIA
ALBIS
RHENUS
NERVII
OCEANUS ATLANTICUS
AEDUI
GALLIA
RHAETIA
NORICUM
PANNONIA
ALPES
ARVERNI
RHODANUS
SEQUANI
GALLIA CISALPINA
ILLYRICUM
DALMATAE
PYRENAEI
MASSILIA
CELTIBERI
NUMANTIA
HISPANIA
LUSITANI
TAGUS
IBERUS
TARRACO
CORSICA
ROMA
ITALIA
BRUNDISIUM
SARDINIA
TARENTUM
BAETIS
GADES
MARE
SICILIA
UTICA
CARTHAGO
MESSANA
AETNA
SYRACUSAE
LILYBAEUM
MAURETANIA
NUMIDIA
AFRICA
THAPSUS
THENAE
SYRTIS MINOR
GAETULI
ACQUIRED BEFORE 200 B.C.
200 - 70 B.C.
70 B.C - 100 A.D.
ENGLISH MILES
0 100 200 300 400 500

THE ROMAN EMPIRE



ORBIS TERRARUM



As all roads led to Rome, so the Forum—the nerve-centre of the Empire—was the clearing-house for the world's "traffic of the mind."

ORBIS TERRARUM

A SENIOR LATIN READER

BY

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PREFACE

This book is intended as the Senior of the three Latin Readers, of which *Caesariana*, published last year, was the Intermediate one. It is designed for fourth and fifth year work, and should carry any pupil that uses it to the standard of Matriculation or of the Higher Leaving Certificate in Scotland. With a full Vocabulary—except for the very common words, which should be unfailingly known by the end of a second year—and a considerable amount of assistance in the Notes, the book is so constructed as to be available as an ordinary Reader. It may, however, also be used as a preparation for Unseen reading, though there is no elaborate grading in difficulty.

The usual collections of passages, it has always seemed to us, fail to be more than a training in a sort of cross-word puzzle capacity, because there is no connection, generally, between one passage and another, and no background on which the passages can stand out. This book is not meant to displace the reading of connected texts, though any pupil who had gone through the whole would probably find himself reasonably well-equipped in the reading of the commoner authors. We do claim, however, that by giving a framework to the passages, by taking the pupil on a kind of Cook's tour through the Empire, and by adding a short paragraph of narrative, explanation or discussion at the head of each passage, we have supplied sufficient concrete background to arouse interest, to hold the attention, and to provide a fairly adequate acquaintance with Roman methods, policy, history, and ideals, upon which any

teacher can build a very useful superstructure. The English paragraphs are obviously not intended to be full and complete: they should be enough as a beginning.

The principle of selection of passages has not been single or rigid. To a considerable extent the choice has been guided by the framework, but in a good many cases it will be clear that well-known passages, or passages for which we have a special affection, have been brought in by a very thin thread. In some cases, also, we have deliberately gone to lesser-known authors, such as Statius, Silius, Florus, because we believe that they can provide useful material for discussion and criticism, and get home better to the ordinary pupil than those passages of Cicero which usually find a place in such Readers as this. Finally, the collection of passages is clearly not meant to be exhaustive, nor to cover every side of Roman life and ideas.

It is common in these days to teach with the help of visual aids, and the value of this book will be greatly increased if photographs and lantern slides are used.

To Mr Leslie R. Chambers thanks are due for very valuable suggestions, and to Miss Margaret Ash for expert help with the Map.

CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

INTRODUCTION

THERE are three very good and simple reasons for being interested in history: first, that we have all of us a general curiosity about things, and want to know about them and about the men concerned; secondly, we feel, if only vaguely, that it is our business to know how men have lived and felt in the past; and finally we find, when we get a little way into the subject, that there is a good deal of drama in past events, and that knowing or learning something about history is as good as going to a play. Often there is yet another reason, that the "great men" or the "great nations" of history arouse our admiration or dislike; and then the study of history becomes for us the story of the men or peoples we are interested in. All these reasons, in the end, give us some idea of human psychology, of man's mind and how it works. We find enjoyment in history, and then without seeing quite how it has happened, we begin to see how and why men behave as they do, how events have come about as they have, and by observing what people have done or created, we get an exciting insight into what people are.

The Romans in their way have been as important and interesting a people as any. It is true that if we let ourselves be overwhelmed, as it is easy to be overwhelmed, by the ordinary text-book of Roman history, which makes the thing seem a succession of dull and unmeaning laws and wars, then we shall agree that the Romans were *graves* not only in the more complimentary sense of "serious-minded," but in the sense of "lumpish" as well. It is true that we know so little of early Roman history in detail, that at first sight we

might be disposed to throw over our interest altogether ; we might be inclined at most to agree with Mommsen that the history of the Roman Republic was a history of great events and little or, at least, dull men. But great events do not occur to little men, and if we apply to the understanding of Rome the two simple rules of judgment—what the world would have been without the Romans, and how they contrast with other peoples who have proved themselves or been called great—then we shall find them interesting enough.

As far as this book is concerned, we have dealt almost wholly with the period after Rome had consolidated her power in Italy and her faith in herself—that is, after the war with the Samnites and with Pyrrhus. It is not easy to collect out of Livy, who, with his imitators and epitomists and the like, is almost our only source for the early period, any selection of passages which can tell us what we want to know about history. It is probably much safer and sounder to leave the early Republican period alone until we have some idea of what the full-grown Rome was like, and of the various ways in which she showed herself—that means, until we have acquired some actual knowledge not only of literature but of the contribution of archæology ; and besides that we want an ability to get a bird's-eye view, and an imaginative capacity which can be relied upon more fully than the fairy-tale imagination which is all that we usually have at our disposal for the interpreting of early Roman history. If we can acquire, in addition to the fundamental inquisitiveness about history, an understanding of what sort of men the Romans were, what their qualities were, how they differed from the other nations or civilisations with which they came into contact, what they were interested in, and to a certain extent out of what ingredients the whole hotch-

potch has been concocted, then we shall find that the history of the growth of Rome, together with the development of the Roman character, is an admirable entertainment and instruction.

The Romans were, in their essential nature, a serious and solid sort of people. Though they possessed, as all Southerners do, a capacity for whole-hearted carnivalism, they excelled, and themselves thought that they excelled, through the possession of the great qualities of *gravitas*, *pietas*, and *virtus*. They were not thinkers so much as men of action; they did not write poetry until late in their history, but they created poetry in their institutions, they had rhyme and rhythm in their organisation, and the spirit of poetry in the way in which their ideal heroes lived rather than in the way in which an artist would write about them. Without their real loyalty both to the State and to their gods they could never have had the power to build an Empire which included the whole known world. Their *pietas* was not a blind loyalty to dead rules; certainly it was not piety in our sense. When Vergil calls Aeneas *pius*, and lets him say of himself, *Sum pius Aeneas*, we should commit a crime against all Romans as well as against Vergil, if we translated it by "pious" or even by "good." Roman *pietas* at its best combined devotion to a noble object with an ability to "see," often without understanding, what the object should be. Time and again the great men of Rome dealt with a crisis or a changing situation with what at first sight seems mere opportunism, or sometimes even obstinacy. But time and again we see that their opportunism and obstinacy became a valuable and lasting means of dealing even with the future. Romans were not logical or analytical: "they just did, and it comed right." It was for this reason, because they felt that their gods

could not desert them as long as they carried out the ceremonies laid down by the *mos maiorum*, that tradition and conservatism became so important, and in the end so disastrous to the existence of Rome.

The Romans themselves contrasted their own *gravitas* with the *levitas* of the Greeks. Greek quickness and mercuriality had fallen away into fickleness and instability, in the same way as the Roman seriousness was to decay into heaviness and lack of imagination. But even at their best most of the Greeks suffered severely from the defects of their qualities. They were artists, but often displayed the " temperamentality " for which artists are notorious. They were thinkers, but often enjoyed the invention of falsehoods and unsound argument as much as they did the search for truth. They were quick to laughter and quick to tears, capable of being swayed to cruelty or moral extravagance as easily as to wisdom and control. Of them it is truer than of most peoples, that *corruptio optimi pessima*. To them had been given a more vivid vision than to others, but the very brilliance of it seems to have weakened them. By contrast the Romans had little capacity for philosophy, for artistry, for rapid changes of emotion, for visions of the beautiful or even the true. Their *virtus* was the quality of manliness and solid vigour, depending on a power of will which the Greeks never acquired. The Greek word for " virtue " means rather " fitness," and depends on the emotions and not on the will. The same distinction can be seen in the language of the two peoples ; the Roman language is solid, inelastic, full of deep and heavy vowels, of words ending often in heavy consonants, calling on an effort of will almost in the speaking of it. Its sentences are like an amphitheatre in their structure and weightiness. The Romans did in fact stand with their feet planted firmly on the

material earth, and did not, like the Greeks, lift their eyes and thoughts to *theoria* and to art. They were consequently much more successful than the Greeks in building and founding an Empire, in practical work, in business, in engineering, in constructing laws, and in administration. Indeed the characteristic contribution of the Romans to the world has been always centred in their capacity for administration and their legal system. But a more valuable contribution has lain probably in the quality of their mind and the way in which they handled their problems; and the history of the growth of Rome, and of the contact between Rome and other nations and civilisations, is an exciting story, and more exciting than most such stories, because it is not only full of interesting men and incidents, but is in every sense of the word dramatic. With all their weakness in poetry, we should notice that the Romans themselves loved to dramatise the events of their lives—witness Cicero's famous one-word speech, "*Vixerunt*," after the death of the Catilinarians, and Caesar's "*Iacta alea est*" as he gave the order to advance across the Rubicon, and a host of similar examples.

In the different parts of the Mediterranean the Romans came upon the most diverse experiences. Themselves endowed with the sort of talents we have just described, having in their earlier period to endure an uncomfortable position as neighbours, if not even for a time as dependants, of the Etruscans, they remained largely a simple, unsophisticated, unintellectual and uncultured people. Circumstances forced them to play an important, almost the vital part in the drama of East against West: for after coping with the Samnites so successfully, they found themselves confronting Carthage, which was the Western outpost of the Eastern "Weltanschauung." Greece had held her balance

between East and West, but inclined by native temperament towards the West and the masculine virtues; Apollo was the god of the man, and he was the Greek god *par excellence*. But she had shot her bolt and had been unable finally to rid herself of the fascination of the East. Macedonia, which succeeded Greece, though in some ways she restored the balance, had in other respects tilted it back towards the East as the result of Alexander's conquests. Greek culture had settled in Alexandria, and though it was permeating science and mathematics, it made little resistance to the "dead-weight" of Egyptian religion; and in spite of Syracusan victories, the real influence in the Western Mediterranean was Carthage, which was in outlook and religious atmosphere quite Eastern. The world was going back to the East.

The Punic Wars then form a drama of the intensest power, all the more powerful because the real "cause" of the wars was not just commercial or economic or political jealousy, but a deep-rooted antipathy such as you find in the East of Europe between Jew and Gentile. In a way it is the Punic Wars which are the most significant for Roman development, since we can date from their time, particularly the Second War, most of the changes, both for good and evil, which controlled the final form to be taken by Roman character and history. It was not only the economic changes resulting from the depopulation of the country and the growth of commerce, not only the political effects of the wars on the *Nobilitas*, nor even only the fillip given to Greek studies, but it was the definite growing-up process which Rome passed through, especially in her attitude towards herself, which makes the Second Century B.C. significant. Though she was more closely akin to the peoples of the West, she could not resist the desire to cut a figure in the East, and to allow herself to be dragged into contacts

which were probably bad for her. Even the Macedonian incidents, or the Greek, were bad enough; but Asia Minor, Syria, and, so far as it came into consideration, Egypt, were thoroughly upsetting for her. Just as Oxford may be a dangerous place for so many of the less "sophisticated" scholarship-winners, although it is perhaps in itself not to be blamed, so Rome's contact with all these nations and civilisations was a dangerous business.

It has been maintained that the Roman Empire, like the British, was acquired in a fit of absent-mindedness; and that is largely true. A man who is being tolerably successful in business finds that almost without his own will he is being drawn into wider and bigger undertakings; and in the same way Rome could not perhaps help herself. Anyhow, it was not until the time of Pompey that we can talk of imperialism as such. It has also been said that after the Second Punic War Rome should have turned her eyes Westward, concentrated on Spain, Gaul, Britain, and perhaps Germany. That might have been simpler, and less difficult for Rome to endure temperamentally; but it was probably impossible when we look at the character of the Romans and their circumstances. What the consequences would have been for the history of the world if she had followed the advice of these latter-day historians, it is almost terrifying to contemplate. From our point of view, the interesting thing is the extraordinary variety of problems Rome had to face—difficult in Africa, blindly baffling in Egypt, irritating in Syria, demoralising and yet stimulating in Asia, completely unfathomed, even unvisualised in the Black Sea area, often shunned, yet, as the Roman fears of a *Gallicus tumultus* shows us, always dreaded from the North, unsolved for two hundred years in Spain.

If we could travel in a "Time Machine," it would be an interesting historical game to set ourselves at various stages of Roman development, and forecast when, and why, and with what difficulties the various "provinces" were to be added. Why was Egypt allowed to remain independent until Cleopatra's death? Why should Asia have fallen so easily into Rome's pocket? How was it that Gaul fell in ten years as against Spain's two hundred?—and so on. There are many questions of this kind to be asked, and it is the answering of them which makes the development of Rome so thrilling a study. For in answering them we should be concerned not only with the military details, but with what is much more interesting,—the influence of economics and social life, and, above all, of culture and religion; and we should reach—as it is hoped that a reading of the passages in this book may help to reach—a single and complete idea of the Roman achievement.

In theory it should be possible, on the analogy of *ex pede Herculem*, to build up the Roman attitude from a detail of its activity or its artistic achievement; but in fact every nation's soul, or attitude, is so complex that it requires a number and variety of activities or achievements out of which to discover it.

We find our curiosity whetted, and we want to know in detail about religion—which in the case of Rome, and largely because of the nature of the sources, is hard to "feel oneself into," and yet vital for a proper understanding—about the Festivals, in town or country, about the Public Games with all their significant ritual and ceremonial, about Emperor-worship, which became in a way the cement of Empire and met a very real need, about economic activity, about social life and the everyday time-table of things

at home and abroad. We have to seek everywhere for our satisfaction.

Thus perhaps the most serious criticism that should be brought against any attempt to give a picture of the Romans, or indeed of any people, through what we call its "literature," is that literature has come to be restricted to the "best" literature, and that we only see a people in their "Sunday clothes" or on their best behaviour. We forget that however influential the great men of a nation are, the mass of ordinary people who carry on the everyday work also has to be considered; and we become so intent on discovering the "highest" achievements of philosophy, science, government, organisation and the like, that we forget the leisure activities, the "off-times," the periods of relaxation, that show up a part of national character which, if not as important as the more serious things, is at least important. The unrestraint of the Saturnalia, the songs accompanying a triumph, Lucilius' description of the aristocratic Scaevola playing "bears," the Carmina Priapea, some everyday pottery, Roman humour as contrastingly revealed in Cicero's treatise and Petronius' novelette—this and much more like it is apt to be overlooked if we keep to "literature"; and all of it is in one way or another relevant to the Roman way, the way in which the people and its Empire grew up.

Yet this book may give an interesting and stimulating picture of Rome, her character and her achievement. Certainly we may claim that if anyone has read through even the English introductory pieces and has realised the variety of Roman authors and types of writing, and the amazing variety of situations and interests which they came up against, then he will not have wasted his time.

I. SPAIN

In the history of Rome and of her rise to world-dominion the peoples of Spain played a long and important part; from the time of the Punic Wars until the establishment of something like peace by the Emperor Augustus they were the source of much trouble to the Romans.

To get a clear idea of them, we must understand that they were far different from the traditional idea of Spaniards to-day. Living in a land of mountains they had the qualities of mountaineers, wildness and shyness and simplicity, a courage that often amounted to foolhardiness, and an impatience of restraint. They were Celtic by nature as well as by name, and their native instability, although it often upset the Romans' hopes of a definite settlement in Spain, could not in the end stand against the "steam-roller" of Roman patience. Still the Spaniards fought long and hard for their independence.

A Summary of 250 Years of Spanish Wars. 220 B.C.—A.D. 30

1. Illae enim provinciae Scipiones consumpserunt; illae viginti annorum bello sub duce Viriatho maiores nostros exercuerunt; illae terrore Numantini belli populum Romanum concusserunt. in illis Senatus cum ignominia dediti imperatoris turpe Q. Pompei foedus, turpiusque Mancini rescidit. illa tot consulares, illa tot praetorios absumpsit duces, patrumque aetate adeo Sertorium armis sustulit, ut per quinquennium diiudicari non potuerit, utrum Hispanis an Romanis plus roboris esset in armis, et uter populus alteri pariturus foret. has igitur provincias tam diffusas, tam frequentes, tam feras, ad eam pacem

abhinc annos ferme quinquaginta Caesar Augustus perduxit, ut eae quae antea nunquam maximis bellis vacaverant, sub Antistio ac deinde P. Silio legato postea etiam latrociniis vacarent.

(*Velleius Paterculus*, ii. 90.)

It was in Spain—" Carthago nixa duabus Hispaniis "—that the Carthaginian Hannibal, probably the greatest enemy that Rome ever had, founded and fostered the power which came so near to destroying her; and it was in Spain that he took his famous oath.

HANNIBAL'S OATH. 229 B.C.

2. " Pater Hamilcar " inquit " parvum admodum me, cum sacrificaret, altaribus admovit et iureiurando adegit me nunquam amicum fore populi Romani. sub hoc sacramento sex et triginta annos militavi; hoc me in pace patria mea expulit; hoc me patria extorrem in regiam tuam adduxit; hoc duce, si tu spem meam destitueris, inveniam, toto orbe terrarum quaerens, aliquos Romanorum hostes. odi odioque sum Romanis. id me verum dicere pater Hamilcar et dii testes sunt. proinde cum de bello Romano cogitabis, inter primos amicos Hannibalem habeto; si qua res te ad pacem compellet, in id consilium alium virum cum quo deliberare possis, quaerito." (*Livy*, xxxv. 19.)

The Spaniards themselves, in spite of their wildness, were used to chivalry in war, and always responded well to fair treatment. The following incident occurred during the Second Punic War.

SCIPIO AND THE SPANISH HOSTAGE. 210 B.C.

3. Captiva deinde a militibus adducitur ad Scipionem, virgo adeo eximia forma ut, quacumque incedebat,

converteret omnium oculos. ille, percontatus patriam parentesque, inter cetera accepit desponsam eam principi Celtiberorum adulescenti: Alluceio nomen erat. extemplo igitur parentibus sponsoque ab domo accitis, ubi primum venit, sic adloquitur. "sponsa tua" inquit "servata tibi est ut dari tibi donum posset. hanc mercedem unam pro eo munere paciscor: amicus populo Romano sis et, si me virum bonum credis esse, scias multos similes in civitate Romana esse." adulescens gaudio perfusus dextram Scipionis tenens deos omnes invocare ut gratiam illi pro se referrent, quoniam sibi nequaquam satis facultatis esset.

(*Livy*, xxvi. 50.)

Sempronius Gracchus even welcomes the allegiance of the Spaniard Thurrius, who proves a faithful ally.

The Generosity of Gracchus. 179 B.C.

4. Gracchus convertit inde agmen retro unde venerat, ad Alcen atque eam urbem oppugnare instituit. oppidani primum impetum hostium sustinuerunt; deinde cum iam non armis modo sed etiam operibus oppugnarentur, diffisi praesidio urbis in arcem universi concesserunt; postremo praemissis oratoribus in dicionem se suaque omnia Romanis permiserunt. magna inde praeda facta est; multi captivi nobiles in potestatem venerunt inter quos et Thurri filii et filia. regulus hic earum gentium erat, longe potentissimus omnium Hispanorum, et audita suorum clade, missis qui fidem venienti in castra ad Gracchum peterent, venit. et primum quaesivit sub eone liceret sibi ac suis vivere. cum praetor licere respondisset, quaesivit iterum num cum Romanis militare liceret. id quoque Graccho per-

mittente, secutus est inde Romanos, fortique ac fideli opera rem Romanam adiuvit. (*Livy*, xl. 50.)

But against the harsh and unimaginative methods of which the Romans were often guilty, the Spaniards were uncompromising and unrelenting foes. Their long resistance gained for Spain the name of "dura tellus," and the references in the next passage, though slight, show that even in Augustus' time Spain was not regarded as a settled land.

Spain is counted among the Conquests of Augustus. 24 B.C.

5. Fortuna lustro prospera tertio
belli secundos reddidit exitus,
laudemque et optatum peractis
imperiis decus arrogavit.

te Cantaber non ante domabilis
Medusque et Indus, te profugus Scythes
miratur, o tutela praesens
Italiae dominaeque Romae.

te, fontium qui celat origines
Nilusque et Hister, te rapidus Tigris,
te beluosus qui remotis
obstrepit Oceanus Britannis,

te non paventis funera Galliae
duraeque tellus audit Hiberiae,
te caede gaudentes Sygambri
compositis venerantur armis.

(*Horace*, *Odes*, iv. 14.)

The casual allusion also, in the following passage from Vergil, shows what a Roman's feelings were about Spaniards.

Dogs will be Useful against Troublesome Spaniards

6. Nec tibi cura canum fuerit postrema, sed una
velocis Spartae catulos acremque Molossum
pasce sero pingui. nunquam custodibus illis
nocturnum stabulis furem incursusque luporum
aut impacatos a tergo horrebis Hiberos.
saepe etiam cursu timidos agitabis onagros
et canibus leporem, canibus venabere dammas;
saepe volutabris pulsos silvestribus apros
latratu turbabis agens, montesque per altos
ingentem clamore premes ad retia cervum.
(*Vergil, Georgics*, iii. 404.)

The Spaniards, as we have seen, fought hard with a passionate love of independence; it was the defect corresponding to this quality which helped to bring about their subjection. They had too much local, too little national feeling: "Hispaniae nunquam animus fuit adversus nos universae consurgere"—the Spaniards never had the sense to rise against Rome all at once. They were hampered further by a lack of great generals; though from time to time leaders appeared who rose superior to their difficulties and vastly strengthened the resistance against their conquerors. Such a man was Viriathus.

The Lusitani Find a Leader. 150 B.C.

7. Sed tota certaminum moles cum Lusitanis fuit et Numantinis: nec immerito, quippe solis gentium Hispaniae duces contigerunt. fuisset et cum omnibus Celtiberis, nisi dux illius motus initio belli oppressus esset, summus vir astu et audacia Salondicus, qui

hastam argenteam quatiens velut caelo missam, vaticinanti similis omnium in se mentes converterat. sed cum pari temeritate sub nocte castra consulis adiisset, iuxta tentorium ipsum pilo vigilis exceptus est. ceterum Lusitanos Viriathus erexit, vir calliditatis acerrimae, qui ex venatore latro factus, ex latrone subito dux atque imperator, non contentus libertatem suorum defendere, per quatuordecim annos omnia citra ultraque Hiberum et Tagum igni ferroque populatus, castra etiam praetorum et praesidum aggressus, Claudium Ummianum paene ad internecionem exercitus cecidit et insignia nostra quae ceperat in montibus suis tropaea fixit. (*Florus*, ii. 17.)

Men like Viriathus were rare, and none was strong enough to weld the Spaniards permanently together. Sooner or later, all of them fell before the arms of Rome. Even so, Spain continued to be a weak spot in the growing Empire of Rome, and more than once, and especially in the time of Sertorius, added to her difficulties by offering aid to her enemies elsewhere.

Mithridates sends Ambassadors to Spain. 70 B.C.

8. Mithridates autem omne reliquum tempus non ad oblivionem veteris belli sed ad comparationem novi contulit; qui postea cum maximas aedificasset ornassetque classes, exercitusque permagnos, quibuscunque ex gentibus posset, comparasset, et se Bosporanis finitimis suis bellum inferre simularet, usque in Hispaniam legatos ac litteras misit ad eos duces quibus tum bellum gerebamus; ut cum duobus in locis disiunctissimis maximeque diversis uno consilio a binis hostium copiis bellum terra marique gereretur, vos ancipiti contentione districti de imperio dimicaretis. sed tamen alterius partis periculum, Sertorianae atque Hispaniensis, quae

multo plus firmamenti et roboris habebat, Cn. Pompei divino consilio ac singulari virtute depulsum est.

(*Cicero*, *Pro Lege Manilia*, iv. 9.)

Hither Spain sends Help to the Gauls. 56 B.C.

9. Armis obsidibusque acceptis Crassus in fines Vocatium et Tarusatium profectus est. tum vero barbari commoti quod oppidum et natura loci et manu munitum expugnatum cognoverant, legatos ubique dimittere, coniurare, obsides inter se dare, copias parare coeperunt. mittuntur etiam ad eas civitates legati quae sunt citerioris Hispaniae, finitimae Aquitaniae; inde auxilia ducesque arcessuntur. quorum adventu magna cum auctoritate et magna hominum multitudine bellum gerere conantur. duces vero ii deliguntur qui una cum Sertorio omnes annos fuerant summamque scientiam rei militaris habere existimabantur. hi consuetudine populi Romani loca capere, castra munire, commeatibus nostros intercludere instituunt. (*Caesar*, *Bellum Gallicum*, iii. 23.)

Under the Empire Spain became, together with Gaul, the most cultured of the provinces, and produced a number of great men, among them Seneca, Quintilian, Martial and Trajan. Martial is proud of Spain and fond of singing its praises.

"You will at last know what Life is when you return to Spain"

10. Vir Celtiberis non tacende gentibus
nostraeque laus Hispaniae,
videbis altam, Liciniane, Bilbilin
equis et armis nobilem,

senemque Caium nivibus et fractis sacrum
Vadaveronem montibus,
et delicati dulce Boterdi nemus
Pomona quod felix amat.
aestus serenos aureo franges Tago
obscurus umbris arborum ;
avidam rigens Dercenna placabit sitim
et Nutha quae vincit nives.
at cum December canus et bruma impotens
Aquilone rauco mugiet,
aprica repetes Tarraconis litora
tuamque Laletaniam.
procul horridus Liburnus et querulus cliens,
imperia viduarum procul ;
non rumpet altum pallidus somnum reus
sed mane totum dormies.

(*Martial*, i. 50.)

Another famous native of Spain was the poet Lucan, who was condemned for treasonable conspiracy in the time of Nero. His epic, the "Pharsalia," is not good poetry, but he became the model and hero of a later poet, Statius, who used to keep Lucan's birthday as a holy day.

Lucan's Fame will Outstrip even Vergil's

11. Lucanum canimus, favete linguis ;
vestra est ista dies, favete, Musae,
dum qui vos geminas tulit per artes,
et vinctae pede vocis et solutae,
Romani colitur chori sacerdos.
felix heu nimis et beata tellus :
Lucanum potes imputare terris,
Graio nobilior Melete Baetis ;
Baetim, Mantua, provocare noli.

Natum protinus atque humum per ipsam
primo murmure dulce vagientem
blando Calliope sinu recepit.
tum primum posito remissa luctu
longos Orpheos exuit dolores . . .
cedet Musa rudis ferocis Enni
et docti furor arduus Lucreti.
quid maius loquar ? ipsa te Latinis
Aeneis venerabitur canentem.

(*Statius*, *Silvae*, ii. 7.)

Martial defends Spanish place-names from the charge of being barbarous, and points out that they have nothing to equal the monstrosity of the Italian "Butunti," while to a native of Spain its names are sweet music.

Spanish Place-Names

12. Luci, gloria temporum tuorum,
qui Caium veterem Tagumque nostrum
Arpis cedere non sinis disertis :
nos Celtis genitos et ex Hiberis
nostrae nomina duriora terrae
grato non pudeat referre versu :
saevo Bilbilin optimam metallo,
quae vincit Chalybasque Noricosque,
et ferro Plateam suo sonantem,
et convivia festa Rixamarum
et textis Peterin rosis rubentem,
et sanctum Buradonis ilicetum,
et quae fortibus excolit iuvencis
curvae Manlius arva Vativescae.
haec tam rustica, delicate lector,
rides nomina ? rideas licebit ;
haec tam rustica malo quam Butuntos.

(*Martial*, iv. 55.)

II. AFRICA

From Spain we turn to Africa, whose countries on the Mediterranean seaboard were the scene of many of Rome's disasters and triumphs. Along its thousand miles of coast-line between Egypt and the Straits of Gibraltar, it was not with the Egyptians in the East or Mauretania, the modern Morocco, that the Romans first found themselves engaged, but with the district which centred on Carthage. Here we find them concerned with two distinct types of Africans, the Carthaginians themselves and the original native tribes.

The following passage is an attempt to describe early conditions among the native tribes.

The Early Inhabitants of Africa

1. Africam initio habuere Gaetuli et Libyes, asperi, inculti; quibus cibus erat caro ferina atque humi pabulum, uti pecoribus. hi neque moribus neque lege neque imperio cuiusquam regebantur; vagi, palantes, qua nox coegerat, sedes habebant. sed postquam in Hispania Hercules, sicuti Afri putant, interiit, exercitus eius, amisso duce, ac passim multis sibi quisque imperium petentibus, brevi dilabitur. ex eo numero Medi, Persae et Armenii navibus in Africam transvecti proximos nostro mari locos occupavere; sed Persae intra Oceanum magis; iique alveos navium inversos pro tuguriis habuere, quia nec materia in agris nec ab Hispania emendi aut mutandi copia erat; mare magnum et ignara lingua commercia prohibebant. hi paulatim per connubia Gaetulos sibi miscuere; et quia

saepe tentantes agros, alia deinde alia loca petiverant, semet ipsi Numidas appellavere.

(*Sallust*, *Jugurtha*, 18.)

The Carthaginians, whom we have already seen mentioned in connection with Spain, were very different from these simple nomads. Originally Phoenician emigrants from Sidon, they had all the characteristics of Semitic merchants, together with an intense patriotism.

Carthage, until its destruction in 146 B.C., *was, for the Romans, the most important place in Africa. It was founded, according to tradition, by the Queen Dido, who had come there from Tyre. Vergil gives a description of its building as seen by Aeneas.*

The Building of Carthage

2. Miratur molem Aeneas, magalia quondam,
miratur portas strepitumque et strata viarum.
instant ardentes Tyrii ; pars ducere muros
molirique arcem et manibus subvolvere saxa,
pars optare locum tecto et concludere sulco ;
iura magistratusque legunt sanctumque senatum.
hic portus alii effodiunt ; hic alta theatris
fundamenta locant alii immanesque columnas
rupibus excidunt, scaenis decora alta futuris.
" o fortunati quorum iam moenia surgunt ! "
Aeneas ait et fastigia suspicit urbis.
infert se saeptus nebula—mirabile dictu—
per medios miscetque viris neque cernitur ulli.

(*Vergil*, *Aeneid*, i. 421.)



Roman civilisation in Africa. Via Triumphalis at Timgad.

Everyone knows, if only from Kipling's tale, the story of Regulus, who was released from Carthage after his defeat in 256 B.C. *during the First Punic War, and was sent to Rome to urge the Senate to make peace. Instead, he persuaded them to continue the war, though he knew that he was bound by his word to return to Carthage, where he could expect nothing but death by torture.*

REGULUS' SPEECH TO THE SENATE

3. " Signa ego Punicis
adfixa delubris et arma
militibus sine caede " dixit
" derepta vidi ; vidi ego civium
retorta tergo bracchia libero
portasque non clausas et arva
Marte coli populata nostro.
auro repensus scilicet acrior
miles redibit. flagitio additis
damnum . . . o pudor
o magna Carthago probrosis
altior Italiae ruinis ! "
fertur pudicae coniugis osculum
parvosque natos, ut capitis minor,
ab se removisse et virilem
torvus humi posuisse vultum,
donec labantes consilio patres
firmaret auctor nunquam alias dato,
interque maerentes amicos
egregius properaret exul.
atqui sciebat quae sibi barbarus
tortor pararet ; non aliter tamen
dimovit obstantes propinquos
et populum reditus morantem,

quam si clientum longa negotia
diiudicata lite relinqueret,
tendens Venafranos in agros
aut Lacedaemonium Tarentum.

(*Horace*, *Odes*, iii. 5.)

Hannibal, Rome's bitterest enemy, was regarded as almost a monster. Whichever type of African, nomad or Carthaginian was concerned, Africa was a land of strong passions. The war which Rome and Carthage entered on in 264 B.C. *was in origin a struggle for commercial supremacy, fought on the Carthaginian side largely by mercenaries. But it developed into a life-and-death struggle with both sides animated by a fierce and devouring hatred. The African character was one of extremes.*

A Roman Historian's Description of Hannibal

4. Plurimum audaciae ad pericula capessenda, plurimum consilii inter ipsa pericula erat; nullo labore aut corpus fatigari aut animus vinci poterat. caloris ac frigoris patientia par; cibi potionisque desiderio naturali, non voluptate finitus; vigiliarum somnique nec die nec nocte discriminata tempora: id quod gerendis rebus superesset, quieti datum; ea neque molli strato neque silentio accersita; multi saepe militari sagulo opertum humi iacentem inter custodias stationesque militum conspexerunt. vestitus nihil inter aequales excellens; arma atque equi conspiciebantur. equitum peditumque idem longe primus erat; in proelium ibat princeps, ultimus conserto proelio excedebat. has tantas virtutes ingentia vitia aequabant: inhumana crudelitas, perfidia plus quam Punica, nihil veri, nihil sancti, nullus deum metus, nullum iusiurandum, nulla religio.

(*Livy*, xxi. 4.)

The Carthaginians Settle a Border Dispute

5. Cum inter Carthaginienses et Cyrenaeos de modo agri pertinacissima contentio esset, ad ultimum placuit utrimque eodem tempore iuvenes mitti et locum in quem hi convenissent, finem ambobus haberi populis. verum hoc pactum Carthaginienses duo fratres nomine Philaeni perfidia praecucurrerunt, citra constitutam horam maturato gressu in longius promotis terminis. quod cum intellexissent Cyrenaei iuvenes, diu de fallacia eorum questi, postremo acerbitate condicionis iniuriam discutere conati sunt; dixerunt enim sic eum finem ratum fore si Philaeni vivos ibi se obrui passi essent. sed consilio eventus non respondit: illi enim nulla interposita mora corpora sua his terra operienda tradiderunt. qui quoniam patriam quam vitae suae longiores terminos esse maluerunt, bene iacent manibus et ossibus suis dilatato Punico imperio. ubi sunt Carthaginis altae moenia? ubi maritima gloria incluti portus? ubi cunctis litoribus terribilis classis? ubi tot exercitus? ubi immenso Africae spatio non contenti spiritus? omnia ista duobus Scipionibus fortuna partita est: at Philaeni egregii facti memoriam ne patriae quidem interitus extinxit. (*Valerius Maximus*, v. 6, 4.)

The next two passages describe an incident in the life of Jugurtha, a great African native king, who, it will be seen, carried suspicion to the point of insanity, because one of his subjects, through envy and ambition, had indulged in treasonable conspiracy.

Bomilcar's Plot is discovered by the finding of a Letter. 108 B.C.

6. Bomilcar simul cupidus incepta patrandi et timore socii anxius ne, omisso vetere consilio, novum quaereret, litteras ad eum per homines fideles mittit. sed cum

hae litterae adlatae, forte Nabdalsa exercito corpore defessus in lecto quiescebat; ubi cognitis Bomilcaris verbis, primo cura deinde, uti aegrum animum solet, somnus cepit. erat ei Numida quidam negotiorum curator, fidus acceptusque et omnium consiliorum praeter novissimi particeps. qui postquam adlatas litteras audivit, ex consuetudine ratus opera aut ingenio suo opus esse, in tabernaculum introiit; dormiente illo epistolam super caput in pulvino temere positam sumit ac perlegit; dein propere, cognitis insidiis, ad regem pergit. Nabdalsa paulo post experrectus, ubi neque epistolam repperit et rem omnem cognovit, primo indicem persequi conatus. (*Sallust*, *Jugurtha*, 70.)

THE EFFECT OF THE PLOT ON JUGURTHA

7. postquam id frustra fuit, Jugurtham placandi gratia accedit; quae ipse paravisset facere, perfidia clientis sui impedita; lacrumans obtestatur per amicitiam, per sua antea fideliter facta ne super tali scelere suspectum se haberet. ad ea rex aliter atque animo gerebat, placide respondit. Bomilcare aliisque multis, quos socios insidiarum cognoverat, interfectis iram oppresserat, ne qua ex eo negotio seditio oriretur. neque post id locorum Jugurthae dies aut nox ulla quieti fuere; neque loco neque mortali cuiquam aut tempori satis credere; cives, hostes iuxta metuere; circumspectare omnia et omni strepitu pavescere; alio atque alio loco, saepe contra decus regium, noctem requiescere; interdum somno excitatus, arreptis armis, tumultum facere; ita formidine quasi vecordia exagitari. (*Ib.*, 71.)

Women are more prominent in the history of Africa at this time than they are elsewhere, and they seem to share the national "extremeness" of character which we have noted. So Dido, deserted by the Trojan Aeneas, who was to become the founder of Rome, killed herself after laying a curse on the Roman people yet unborn.

THE DESPAIR OF DIDO

8. Di morientis Elissae
accipite haec meritumque malis advertite numen
et nostras audite preces. si tangere portus
infandum caput ac terris adnare necesse est;
at bello audacis populi vexatus et armis,
finibus extorris, complexu avulsus Iuli
auxilium imploret videatque indigna suorum
funera . . .
tum vos o Tyrii stirpem et genus omne futurum
exercete odiis cinerique haec mittite nostro
munera. nullus amor populis neque foedera sunto.
exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor
qui face Dardanios ferroque sequare colonos,
nunc, olim, quocumque dabunt se tempore vires.
litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas
imprecor, arma armis: pugnent ipsique nepotesque.

(*Vergil*, *Aeneid*, iv. 610.)

THE DEATH OF SOPHONISBA

9. Simul nuntiare Masinissam libenter primam ei fidem praestaturum fuisse quam vir uxori debuerit; quoniam eius arbitrium qui possint adimant, secundam fidem praestare ne viva in potestatem Romanorum veniat. memor patris patriaeque et duorum regum quibus nupta fuisset, sibi ipsa consuleret. hunc nuntium ac simul venenum ferens minister cum ad Sophonisbam

venisset, "accipio" inquit "nuptiale munus neque ingratum si nihil maius vir uxori praestare potuit. hoc tamen nuntia, melius me morituram fuisse si non in funere meo nupsissem." non locuta est ferocius quam acceptum poculum, nullo trepidationis signo dato intrepide hausit. quod ubi nuntiatum est Scipioni, ne quid aeger animi iuvenis gravius consuleret, accitum eum nunc solatur, nunc castigat. postero die ut a praesente motu averteret animum eius, in tribunal escendit et contionem advocari iussit. ibi Masinissam, primum regem appellans eximiisque ornatum laudibus, aurea corona, aurea patera, sella curuli et scipione eburnea donat. addit verbis honorem. (*Livy*, XXX. 15.)

In another case, we find the African passion of hatred rising superior to the fear of death, and again it is of a woman that the story is told.

HASDRUBAL'S WIFE AT THE FALL OF CARTHAGE. 146 B.C.

10. Qui rebellantium fuerit furor, vel hinc intelligi potest quod in usum novae classis tecta domosque resciderant; in armorum officinis aurum et argentum pro aere ferroque conflatum est; in tormentorum vincula matronae crines suos contulerunt.

deploratis novissime rebus quadraginta se milia virorum dediderunt; quod minus credas, duce Hasdrubale. quanto fortius femina et uxor ducis! quae comprehensis duobus liberis a culmine se domus in medium misit incendium, imitata reginam quae Carthaginem condidit. quanta urbs deleta sit, ut de ceteris taceam, vel ignium mora probari potest; quippe per continuos decem et septem dies vix potuit incendium extingui quod domibus ac templis suis sponte hostes

immiserant; ut quatenus urbs eripi Romanis non poterat, triumphus arderet. (*Florus*, ii. 15.)

Similarly, during the Civil Wars which marked the end of Roman Republican history, we find the leaders of the Republican forces preferring death to subjection after their defeat at Thapsus.

After the Battle of Thapsus. 45 B.C.

11. Iuba cum se recepisset in regiam, magnifice epulatus est postero die cum Petreio fugae comite, superque mensas et pocula interficiendum se ei praebuit. ille et regi suffecit et sibi; cum interim semiesi in medio cibi et parentalia fercula regio simul Romanoque sanguine madebant. Cato non interfuit bello; positisque apud Bagradam castris Uticam velut altera Africae claustra servabat. sed accepta partium clade nihil cunctatus, ut sapiente dignum erat, mortem etiam laetus accivit. nam postquam filium comitesque ab amplexu dimisit, in nocte lecto ad lucernam Platonis libro qui immortalitatem animae docet, paululum quievit; tum circa primam vigiliam stricto gladio revelatum pectus semel iterumque percussit. ausi posthac medici virum violare fomentis. ille passus dum abscederent, rescidit plagas; secutaque vis sanguinis moribundas manus in ipso vulnere reliquit. (*Florus*, iv. 2.)

Pliny the Elder, living about A.D. 50, *wrote a number of encyclopædic works, and the following is a short extract from his survey of Africa, showing that the Romans could write and use scientifically composed text-books as we do.*

Geographical Features of Africa

12. A Tusca Zeugitana regio et quae proprie vocatur Africa est. tria promunturia, Candidum, mox Apollinis

adversum Sardiniae, Mercuri adversum Siciliae, in altum procurrentia duos efficiunt sinus. dein alterum promunturium Apollinis et in altero sinu Utica civium Romanorum, Catonis morte nobilis: flumen Bagrada, locus Castra Cornelia, colonia Carthago magnae in vestigiis Carthaginis . . . mox Africae ipsius alia distinctio. Libyphoenices vocantur qui Byzacium incolunt. ita appellatur regio $\overline{\mathrm{CCL}}$ passuum circuitu, fertilitatis eximiae, cum centesima fruge agricolis faenus reddente terra. ad quam Numidiae et Africae ab Ampsaga longitudo $\overline{\mathrm{DLXXX}}$, latitudo qua cognitum est $\overline{\mathrm{CC}}$. ea pars quam Africam appellavimus dividitur in duas provincias, veterem et novam, discretas fossa inter Africanum sequentem et reges Thenam usque perducta, quod oppidum a Carthagine abest $\overline{\mathrm{CCXVI}}$. excipiunt saltus repleti ferarum multitudine et introrsus elephantorum solitudines, mox deserta vasta ultraque Garamantes ab Augilis dierum XII itinere distantes.

(*Pliny*, *Historia Naturalis*, v. 23.)

Silius Italicus, of whom Pliny says that he wrote "maiore cura quam ingenio," composed a poem on the Punic Wars, to which we owe a few odd scraps of information. He tells us that during the Second Punic War, while Scipio was organising his Spanish conquests, he went on a secret and dangerous mission to Africa, hoping to bring over the African native prince, Syphax, on to the Roman side.

The Diplomacy of Scipio. 206 B.C.

13. Tum prior his infit terrae pacator Iberae:
"prima mihi, domitis Pyrenaeis gentibus, ire
ad tua regna fuit properantem et maxima cura,

o sceptri venerande Syphax; nec me aequore saevus
tardavit medio pontus. non ardua regnis
quaerimus aut inhonora tuis; coniunge Latinis
unanimum pectus sociusque accede secundis.
non tibi Massylae gentes, extentaque tellus
Syrtibus et latis proavita potentia campis
amplius attulerint decoris quam Romula virtus
certa iuncta fide et populi Laurentis honores."
audivit laeto Massylus et annuit ore.

(*Silius Italicus*, xvi. 246.)

It was in Africa, we are told, that the maiden Andromeda was to have been sacrificed to a sea-monster.

The Rescue of the Maiden by the Hero

14. Vulnere laesa gravi modo se sublimis in auras
attollit, modo subdit aquis, modo more ferocis
versat apri quem turba canum circumsona terret.
ille avidos morsus velocibus effugit alis;
belua puniceo mixtos cum sanguine fluctus
ore vomit; maduere graves aspergine pennae.
nec bibulis ultra Perseus talaribus ausus
credere, conspexit scopulum qui vertice summo
stantibus exit aquis, operitur ab aequore moto.
nixus eo rupisque tenens iuga prima sinistra
ter quater exegit repetita per ilia ferrum.
litora cum plausu clamor superasque deorum
implevere domos; gaudent generumque salutant
auxiliumque domus servatoremque fatentur
Cassiope Cepheusque pater. resoluta catenis
incedit virgo pretiumque et causa laboris.

(*Ovid*, *Metamorphoses*, iv. 720.)

Long after the time of Jugurtha, Rome was still being troubled by difficulties in North Africa. Mauretania did not become a province until A.D. *45, and risings among the Numidians were common. A serious opponent was Tacfarinas, who was finally defeated in* A.D. *24 by Dolabella.*

Some Roman Generals think more of Triumphs than of Earning them

15. Is demum annus populum Romanum longo adversum Numidam Tacfarinatem bello absolvit. nam priores duces, ubi impetrando triumphalium insigni sufficere res suas crediderant, hostem omittebant; iamque tres laureatae in Urbe statuae, et adhuc raptabat Africam Tacfarinas, auctus Maurorum auxiliis. erat illi praedarum receptor ac socius populandi rex Garamantum, non ut cum exercitu incederet, sed missis levibus copiis. ipsaque e provincia, ut quis fortuna inops, moribus turbidus, ita promptius ad eum ruebant, quia Caesar post res a Blaeso gestas, quasi nullis iam in Africa hostibus, reportari nonam legionem iusserat; nec proconsule eius anni P. Dolabella retinere ausus est, iussa principis magis quam incerta belli metuens.

(*Tacitus*, *Annals*, iv. 23.)

Ovid tells us that the Roman goddess, Anna Perenna, was believed by some to be the African princess, sister of Dido, who after the latter's death fled to Italy and was received by Æneas, but then, because of Lavinia's jealousy, drowned herself.

The Dream and Death of Anna

16. Nox erat; ante torum visa est adstare sororis
squalenti Dido sanguinolenta coma . . .
exilit, et velox humili super arva fenestra
se iacit; audacem fecerat ipse timor.

quaque metu rapitur, tunica velata recincta
  currit, ut auditis territa dama lupis.
corniger hanc cupidis rapuisse Numicius undis
  creditur, et stagnis occuluisse suis.
Sidonis interea magno clamore per agros
  quaeritur. apparent signa notaeque pedum.
ventum erat ad ripas: inerant vestigia ripis.
  sustinuit tacitas conscius amnis aquas.
ipsa loqui visa est: "placidi sum nympha Numici;
  amne perenne latens Anna Perenna vocor."

(*Ovid*, *Fasti*, iii. 639.)

III. EGYPT, CRETE, CYPRUS

Egypt owed her place in Roman history to her peculiar geographical structure, which made her a land of enormous natural wealth and one of the granaries of the Mediterranean, and also to the weakness of the Egyptian kings. Although the country was not actually taken over until the time of Augustus, Rome had been for 150 *years one of a number of claimants for the right to "administer" Egyptian affairs. In the first passage below we see how a Roman ambassador dealt with one of his country's rivals in this "grab for Egypt."*

POPILIUS MEETS KING ANTIOCHUS IN EGYPT. 168 B.C.

1. Legati Romani occurrerunt. quos cum advenientes salutasset, dextramque Popilio porrigeret, tabellas ei Popilius senatus consultum scriptum habentes tradit, atque omnium primum id legere iubet. quibus perlectis cum se consideraturum, adhibitis amicis, quid faciendum sibi esset dixisset, Popilius virga quam in manu gerebat circumscripsit regem; ac "priusquam hoc circulo excedas" inquit "redde responsum quod senatui referam." obstupefactus tam violento imperio parumper cum haesitasset "faciam" inquit "quod censet senatus." tum demum Popilius dextram regi tamquam socio atque amico porrexit. die deinde finita cum excessisset Aegypto Antiochus, legati classem Antiochi dimittunt. clara ea per gentes legatio fuit quod haud dubie Antiocho habenti Aegyptus adempta redditumque patrium regnum stirpi Ptolemaei fuerat.

(*Livy*, xlv. 12.)

After his defeat by Caesar at Pharsalus in 48 B.C., *Pompey sought refuge with the king of Egypt, and met a miserable death.*

The Fate of the Conquered

2. His tunc rebus cognitis amici regis qui propter aetatem eius in procuratione erant regni, sive timore adducti ut postea praedicabant, ne sollicitato regis exercitu, Pompeius Alexandriam Aegyptumque occuparet, sive despecta eius fortuna, ut plerumque in calamitate ex amicis inimici existunt, iis, qui erant ab eo missi, palam liberaliter responderunt eumque ad regem venire iusserunt: ipsi clam consilio inito Achillam praefectum regium singulari hominem audacia et L. Septimium tribunum militum ad interficiendum Pompeium miserunt. ab his liberaliter ipse appellatus et quadam notitia Septimi productus quod bello praedonum apud eum ordinem duxerat, naviculam conscendit cum paucis suis; et ibi ab Achilla et Septimio interficitur. item L. Lentulus comprehenditur ab rege et in custodia necatur.

(*Caesar, Bellum Civile*, iii. 109.)

The following passage describes the incident in verse.

The Death of Pompey

3. Stetit anxia classis
ad ducis eventum, metuens non arma nefasque
sed ne summissis precibus Pompeius adoret
sceptra sua donata manu. transire parantem,
Romanus Pharia miles de puppe salutat
Septimius; qui, proh! superum pudor, arma satelles
regia gestabat posito deformia pilo,
immanis violentus atrox nullaque ferarum

mitior in caedes. Romanus regi sic paruit ensis
Pellaeusque puer gladio tibi colla recidit,
Magne, tuo . . . tum stringere ferrum
regia monstra parant. ut vidit comminus enses,
involvit vultus atque indignatus apertum
fortunae praebere caput, tunc lumina pressit
continuitque animam ne quas effundere voces
posset et aeternam fletu corrumpere famam.
at postquam mucrone latus funestus Achillas
perfodit, nullo gemitu consensit ad ictum
despexitque nefas servatque immobile corpus.

(*Lucan*, viii. 592.)

Egypt, throughout classical history, was looked upon as a weird land where a strange people had its strange customs, and strange gods their ancient mysteries.

The worship of Isis had spread to Rome, as Propertius complains.

Egypt's Goddess has no Place in Rome

4. Tristia iam redeunt iterum sollemnia nobis ;
  Cynthia iam noctes est operata decem.
atque utinam pereant, Nilo quae sacra tepente
  misit matronis Inachis Ausoniis !
tu certe Iovis occultis in amoribus, Io,
  sensisti multas quid sit inire vias,
cum te iussit habere puellam cornua Iuno
  et pecoris duro perdere verba sono.
an, quoniam agrestem detraxit ab ore figuram
  Iupiter, idcirco facta superba dea es ?
an tibi non satis est fuscis Aegyptus alumnis ?
  cur tibi tam longa Roma petita via ?
sed nos e nostra te, saeva, fugabimus urbe :
  cum Tiberi Nilo gratia nulla fuit.

(*Propertius*, ii. 33.)

Juvenal is far more vehement on the same subject.

Fantastic Practices of the Egyptians

5. Quis nescit, Volusi Bithynice, qualia demens
Aegyptus portenta colat? crocodilon adorat
pars haec; illa pavet saturam serpentibus ibin.
effigies sacri nitet aurea cercopitheci,
dimidio magicae resonant ubi Memnone chordae
atque vetus Thebe centum iacet obruta portis.
illic aeluros, hic piscem fluminis, illic
oppida tota canem venerantur—nemo Dianam.
porrum et caepe nefas violare et frangere morsu:
o sanctas gentes, quibus haec nascuntur in hortis
numina! lanatis animalibus abstinet omnis
mensa; nefas illic foetum iugulare capellae;
carnibus humanis vesci licet. (*Juvenal*, xv. 1.)

The following passage from Horace, expressing his relief at the death of Cleopatra, illustrates how strongly the Romans always felt that danger threatened them from Egypt.

A Poem of Hatred. 31 B.C.

6. Nunc est bibendum nunc pede libero
pulsanda tellus; nunc Saliaribus
ornare pulvinar deorum
tempus erat dapibus, sodales.
antehac nefas depromere Caecubum
cellis avitis dum Capitolio
regina dementes ruinas
funus et imperio parabat . . .
fatale monstrum, quae generosius
perire quaerens, nec muliebriter
expavit ensem nec latentes
classe cita reparavit oras;

ausa et iacentem visere regiam
vultu sereno, fortis et asperas
tractare serpentes, ut atrum
corpore combiberet venenum ;
deliberata morte ferocior
saevis Liburnis scilicet invidens
privata deduci superbo
non humilis mulier triumpho.

(*Horace, Odes*, i. 37.)

When Egypt was finally taken over as the "patrimonium principis" and administered by a "praefectus," the fortune of its first governor was disastrous. Suspected of conspiracy, he was driven to suicide. Vergil is supposed to have, as a result, inserted at the end of his Fourth Georgic the story of Aristaeus and his bees, in place of a eulogy of Gallus.

Augustus Bewails the Difficult Position of an Emperor

7. Amicitias neque facile admisit et constantissime retinuit, non tantum virtutes ac merita cuiusque digna prosecutus, sed vitia quoque et delicta, dumtaxat modica, perpessus. neque enim temere ex omni numero in amicitia eius afflicti esse reperientur praeter Salvidienum Rufum quem usque ad consulatum, et Cornelium Gallum quem ad praefecturam Aegypti, ex infima utrumque fortuna provexerat. quorum alterum res novas molientem damnandum senatui tradidit, alteri ob ingratum animum domo et provinciis suis interdixit. sed Gallo quoque et accusatorum denuntiationibus et senatusconsultis ad necem compulso, laudavit quidem pietatem tanto opere pro se indignantium, ceterum et



Roman dignity and impressiveness of character.

Prima Porta Augustus.

illacrimavit et vicem suam conquestus est, quod sibi soli non liceret amicis quatenus vellet irasci.

(*Suetonius, Augustus*, 66.)

The magnitude of Augustus' achievement, not only in Egypt but all over the Mediterranean world, can be gathered from the "Monumentum Ancyranum," or "Res Gestae Divi Augusti." This great inscription contains his own account, which so far as we can judge is almost entirely accurate, of his various activities.

The Work of an Emperor

8. Omnium provinciarum populi Romani, quibus finitimae fuerunt gentes quae non parerent imperio nostro, fines auxi. Gallias et Hispanias provincias et Germaniam qua includit Oceanus a Gadibus ad ostium Albis fluminis pacavi. Alpes a regione ea quae proxima est Hadriano mari, ad Tuscum pacavi, nulli genti bello per iniuriam illato. classis mea per Oceanum ab ostio Rheni ad solis orientis regionem usque ad fines Cimbrorum navigavit, quo neque terra neque mari quisquam Romanus ante id tempus adit. meo iussu et auspicio ducti sunt duo exercitus eodem fere tempore in Aethiopiam et in Arabiam. Aegyptum imperio populi Romani adieci. Armeniam maiorem interfecto rege eius Artaxe cum possem facere provinciam, malui maiorum nostrorum exemplo Tigrani per Ti. Neronem, tradere, qui tum mihi privignus erat. provincias omnes quae trans Hadrianum mare vergunt ad orientem, Cyrenasque, iam ex parte magna regibus eas possidentibus, et antea Siciliam et Sardiniam occupatas bello servili reciperavi.

(*Monumentum Ancyranum*, v. 26.)

Crete, like Egypt, had had a great past. Cnossus, famous for its labyrinth, had centred around it the legends of Theseus and the Minotaur; and the story of the desertion of Ariadne after she had helped Theseus was a common theme in Roman poetry.

The Lament of the Deserted Maiden

9. Siccine me patriis avectam perfide, ab oris,
perfide, deserto liquisti in litore, Theseu?
siccine discedens, neglecto numine divum
immemor ah! devota domum periuria portas? . . .
Iupiter omnipotens, utinam ne tempore primo
Gnosia Cecropiae tetigissent litora puppes.
indomito nec dira ferens stipendia tauro
perfidus in Cretam religasset navita funem;
nec malus hic, celans dulci crudelia forma
consilia, in nostra requiesset sedibus hospes.
quare facta virum multantes vindice poena,
Eumenides,—
huc huc adventate, meas audite querelas:
quas ego, vae misera! extremis proferre medullis
cogor, inops, ardens, amenti caeca furore.
vos nolite pati nostrum vanescere luctum,
sed quali solam Theseus me mente reliquit,
tali mente, deae, funestet seque suosque.

(*Catullus*, lxiv. 132.)

Once the Cretan fleets had swept the Aegaean, but now Crete had fallen to a much lower estate even than Egypt, and like Egypt she felt the heavy hand of Rome.

Metellus Attacks Crete. 70 b.c.

10. Creticum bellum, si vera volumus noscere, nos fecimus sola vincendi nobilem insulam cupiditate. favisse Mithridati videbatur: hoc placuit armis

vindicare. primus invasit insulam Marcus Antonius cum ingenti quidem spe victoriae atque fiducia, adeo ut plures catenas in navibus quam arma portaret. dedit itaque poenas vecordiae ; nam plerasque naves intercepere hostes captivaque corpora religata velis ac funibus pependere, ac sic velificantes triumphantium in modo Cretes portibus suis adremigaverunt. Metellus deinde totam insulam igni ferroque populatus intra castella et urbes redegit, et Cnossum et Erythream et ut Graeci dicere solent, urbium matrem Cydoniam ; adeoque saeve in captivos consulebatur ut veneno se plerique conficerent, alii deditionem suam ad Pompeium absentem mitterent. (*Florus*, iii. 8.)

There still remained, however, the stories which had gathered round Crete's early greatness, particularly about the greatest of all her kings, Minos, who was said to have built the famous labyrinth with the aid of the Greek craftsman Daedalus, and then to have forbidden Daedalus to leave Crete, so that he should not give away the labyrinth's secret.

Daedalus Prepares to Escape through the Air

11. Dixerat haec. sed et haec et multo plura licebat
dicere ; regressus non dabat ille viro.
quod simul ut sensit, " nunc, nunc, O Daedale " dixit
" materiam qua sis ingeniosus habes.
possidet et terras et possidet aequora Minos ;
nec tellus nostrae nec patet unda fugae.
restat iter caeli ; caelo tentabimus ire.
da veniam coepto, Iupiter alte, meo.
non ego sidereas adfecto tangere sedes ;
qua fugiam dominum, nulla nisi ista via est.

per Styga detur iter; Stygias transibimus undas.
  sunt mihi naturae iura novanda meae."
remigium volucrum disponit in ordine pinnas
  et leve per lini vincula nectit opus;
imaque pars ceris adstringitur igne solutis,
  finitusque novae iam labor artis erat.

(*Ovid*, *Ars Amatoria*, ii. 31.)

The Cretans had the reputation of being great liars, and there was a proverb that all Cretans were liars. In the following passage, which shows an interesting contact between Hannibal and the Cretans, we have an example of this notorious dishonesty.

Hannibal's Device to Save his Gold

12. Antiocho fugato, verens ne dederetur, quod sine dubio accidisset si sui fecisset potestatem, Cretam ad Gortyniam venit ut ibi quo se conferret consideraret. vidit autem vir omnium callidissimus magno se fore periculo nisi quid providisset, propter avaritiam Cretensium; magnam enim pecuniam secum portabat de qua sciebat exisse famam. itaque capit tale consilium. amphoras complures complet plumbo, summas operit auro et argento. has praesentibus principibus deponit in templo Dianae simulans se suas fortunas illorum fidei credere. his in errorem ductis statuas aeneas quas secum portabat, omnes sua pecunia complet easque in propatulo domi abicit. Gortynii templum magna cura custodiunt, non tam a ceteris quam ab Hannibale ne ille inscientibus iis tolleret secumque duceret. sic conservatis suis rebus Poenus illusis omnibus ad Prusiam in Pontum pervenit. (*Cornelius Nepos*, xxiii. 9.)

Cyprus, the other large island in the Eastern Mediterranean, was also made to realise the power of Rome. With the facts described in the next passage, we may compare Cicero's description of his own provincial governorship in Cilicia, and also the story of Verres in Sicily. To the Romans, Brutus presented the ideal of honest and gentlemanly conduct.

Brutus's Extortions in Cyprus

13. Nunc cognosce de Bruto. familiares habet Brutus tuus creditores Salaminiorum ex Cypro, M. Scaptium et P. Matinium quos mihi maiorem in modum commendavit. Scaptius ad me in castra venit; pollicitus sum me curaturum Bruti causa, ut ei Salaminii pecuniam solverent; egit gratias. Appius noster turmas aliquot equitum dederat huic Scaptio ut Salaminios coerceret; vexabat Salaminios. ego equites ex Cypro decedere iussi; moleste tulit Scaptius. quid multa? cum Salaminii ad me Tarsum venissent, imperavi ut pecuniam solverent. homines non modo non recusare, sed etiam dicere se a me solvere. interim cum ego in edicto centesimas me observaturum haberem, ille postulabat quaternas. cohorrui primo; etenim erat interitus civitatis; sed reperio duo senatusconsulta. Bruti familiares freti gratia Bruti dare volebant quaternis si sibi senatusconsulto caveretur; fit gratia Bruti senatusconsultum; pecuniam numerarunt. . . . mihi impudens Scaptius videbatur; nam aut bono nomine centesimis contentus erat aut non bono quaternas centesimas sperabat. habes meam causam quae si Bruto non probatur, nescio cur illum amemus; sed avunculo eius certe probabitur.

(*Cicero, Ad Atticum*, v. 21.)

Cato's conduct was probably very different when he was sent in 58 B.C. to organise the province.

CATO DUTIFULLY PERFORMS AN UNGRATEFUL TASK

14. Eo negotio M. Catonis splendorem maculare voluerunt, qui in contione palam dixerunt linguam se evellisse Catoni. regno iam publicato de ipso Catone erat nominatim rogatum. quod ille si repudiasset, dubitatis quin ei vis esset allata cum omnia acta illius anni per illum unum labefactari viderentur? atque hoc videbat: quoniam illa in republica macula maneret quam nemo posset eluere—quod ex malis boni reipublicae posset evenire, id utilius esse per se conservari quam per alios. ille vero eidem tempori cui nos, eidem furori, eisdem minis insidiis periculis cessit.

(*Cicero*, *Pro Sestio*, 28. 60.)

IV. SYRIA AND JUDAEA

Syria, like Asia Minor and Egypt, fell after the death of Alexander the Great into the hands of one of his generals, in this case Seleucus; and his descendants, named Antiochus, held it until the time of Rome's supremacy. It had been occupied by Phoenicians in the North, by Jews in the South, and by various peoples in the East. Situated at the crossing of the ways between East and West and North and South, it was important chiefly for economic reasons; and though its frontier position made it vital for defence, it was never wholly absorbed into the Empire.

The most dangerous people of these regions were the Parthians. It was from them that Crassus tried to win military glory, but instead was killed and lost his standards.

Augustus Recovers the Lost Standards

1. Gens fuit et campis et equis et tuta sagittis,
et circumfusis invia fluminibus.
addiderant animos Crassorum funera genti,
cum periit miles signaque duxque simul.
signa, decus belli, Parthus Romana tenebat,
Romanaeque aquilae signifer hostis erat.
isque pudor mansisset adhuc, nisi fortibus armis
Caesaris Ausoniae protegerentur opes.
ille notas veteres et longi dedecus aevi
sustulit; agnorunt signa recepta suos.
quid tibi nunc solitae mitti post terga sagittae?
quid loca, quid rapidi profuit usus equi?
Parthe, refers aquilas, victos quoque porrigis arcus.
pignora iam nostri nulla pudoris habes.

(*Ovid*, *Fasti*, v. 581.)

Propertius Forecasts the same Achievement

2. Arma deus Caesar dites meditatur ad Indos
et freta gemmiferi findere classe maris.
magna, viri, merces: parat ultima terra triumphos,
Thybris, et Euphrates in tua iura fluet;
sera, sed Ausoniis veniet provincia virgis;
assuescent Latio Partha tropaea Iovi.
omina fausta cano. Crassos cladamque piate!
ite et Romanae consulite historiae.
Mars pater et sacrae fatalia lumina Vestae,
ante meos obitus sit precor illa dies,
qua videam spoliis oneratos Caesaris axes,
ad vulgi plausus saepe resistere equos;
inque sinu carae nixus spectare puellae
incipiam et titulis oppida capta legam.
ipsa tuam serva prolem, Venus; hoc sit in aevum,
cernis ab Aenea quod superesse caput.
praeda sit haec illis quorum meruere labores:
mi sat erit Sacra plaudere posse Via.

(*Propertius*, iii. 4.)

In all fighting in the East, the rivers were a tactical problem, and in the following passage Frontinus describes how a Roman induced his enemy to build an elaborate bridge, and so to waste valuable time.

Ventidius Deceives the Parthians

3. Ventidius Parthico bello adversus Pacorum regem, non ignarus Pharnaeum quendam ex iis qui socii videbantur, omnia quae apud ipsos agerentur, nuntiare Parthis, perfidiam barbari ad suas utilitates convertit. nam quae maxime fieri cupiebat, ea vereri se ne acciderent, quae timebat, ea ut evenirent, optare simulabat. sollicitus itaque ne Parthi ante transirent

Euphraten quam sibi supervenirent legiones quas in Cappadocia trans Taurum habebat, studiose cum proditore egit uti sollemni perfidia Parthis suaderet, per Zeugma traicerent exercitum qua et brevissimum iter est et dumoso alveo Euphrates decurrit: namque si illa venirent, adseverabat se opportunitate collium usurum ad eludendos sagittarios, omnia autem vereri si se infra per patentes campos proiecissent. inducti hac affirmatione barbari inferiore itinere per circuitum adduxerunt exercitum dumque fusiores ripas et ob hoc operosiores pontes iungunt, quadraginta amplius dies impenderunt. (*Frontinus*, I. i. 6.)

Oriental Treachery

4. Mithridates autem multo sceleratius qui non cum fratre de paterno regno sed cum ipso patre bellum de dominatione gessit. in quo qui aut homines ullos adiutores invenerit aut deos invocare ausus sit, admirationem habet. quanquam quid hoc quasi inusitatum illis gentibus miremur, cum Sariaster adversus patrem suum Tigranem Armeniae regem ita cum amicis consenserit ut omnes e dexteris manibus sanguinem mitterent atque eum in vicem sorberent? vix ferrem pro salute parentis tam cruenta conspiratione foedus facientem. (*Valerius Maximus*, IX. xi. 7.)

On the western verge of Syria was Phoenicia with its famous towns of Tyre and Sidon. The siege of Tyre by Alexander in 331 B.C. *was one of the engineering feats of antiquity; here is a rather "journalese" account of one of its incidents.*

A Thrilling Incident at Tyre

5. Media nox erat cum classem sic paratam circumire muros iubet. iamque naves urbi undique admovebantur

et Tyrii desperatione torpebant cum subito spissae nubes intendere se caelo. et quicquid lucis internitebat, offusa caligine extinctum est. tum inhorrescens mare paulatim levari; deinde acriore vento concitatum fluctus ciere et inter se navigia conlidere. iamque scindi coeperunt vincula quibus conexae erant; neque enim conserta navigia ulla ope in turbido regi poterant: miles ministeria nautarum, remex militis officia turbabat, et quod in eiusmodi casu accidit, periti ignaris parebant. tandem remis pertinacius everberatum mare, veluti eripientibus navigia classicis, cessit adpulsaque litori lacerata pleraque. (*Curtius Rufus*, iv. 3, 16.)

The East was the home of all kinds of prophets and astrologers, and Juvenal complains of their activities.

Astrologers are All-powerful

6. Cum dedit ille locum, cophino faenoque relicto
arcanam Iudaea tremens mendicat in aurem,
interpres legum Solymarum . . . aere minuto
qualiacunque voles Iudaei somnia vendunt.
Chaldaeis sed maior erit fiducia; quicquid
dixerit astrologus, credent a fonte relatum
Hammonis, quoniam Delphis oracula cessant
et genus humanum damnat caligo futuri.
praecipuus tamen est horum qui saepius exul,
cuius amicitia conducendaque tabella
magnus civis obit et formidatus Othoni.
nemo mathematicus genium indemnatus habebit,
sed qui paene perit, cui vix in Cyclada mitti
contigit et parva tandem caruiise Seripho.

(*Juvenal*, vi. 542.)

It seems to be a sign of the decay of civilisation that even intelligent people should take refuge in vague and mystical superstitions; and these astrologers became not only individually but politically important.

Otho and the Astrologers. A.D. 69.

7. Stimulabant etiam mathematici dum novos motus et clarum Othoni annum observatione siderum adfirmant: genus hominum potentibus infidum, sperantibus fallax, quod in civitate nostra et vetabitur semper et retinebitur. multos Poppaea mathematicos, pessimum principalis matrimonii instrumentum, habuerat: e quibus Ptolemaeus Othoni in Hispania comes, cum superfuturum eum Neroni promisisset, postquam ex eventu fides, coniectura iam et rumore senium Galbae et iuventam Othonis computantium persuaserat fore ut in imperium adsscisceretur. sed Otho tamquam peritia et monitu fatorum praedicta accipiebat, cupidine ingenii humani libentius obscura credendi.

(*Tacitus, Histories*, i. 22.)

Fighting was very difficult in these regions, but Rome was, even in her worst days, capable of producing efficient men of first-rate quality; and Corbulo was one of them.

Difficulties and Dangers in Parthia. A.D. 60.

8. Ipse exercitusque ut nullis ex proelio damnis, ita per inopiam et labores fatigabantur, carne pecudum propulsare famem adacti. ad hoc penuria aquae, fervida aestas, longinqua itinera sola ducis patientia mitigabantur, eadem pluraque gregario milite tolerantis. ventum dehinc in locos cultos demessaeque segetes, et ex duobus castellis in quae confugerant hostes, alterum



The Sack of Jerusalem and the Violation of the Temple carved in stone. The Arch of Titus.

impetu captum; qui primam vim depulerant, obsidione cinguntur. unde in regionem Tauraunitium transgressus improvisum periculum vitavit. nam haud procul tentorio eius non ignobilis barbarus cum telo repertus ordinem insidiarum seque auctorem et socios per tormenta edidit, convictique et puniti sunt qui specie amicitiae dolum parabant.

(*Tacitus*, *Annals*, xiv. 24.)

Many of the young Romans who chose a military career must have seen long and dangerous service on the difficult Parthian frontier.

The Maiden Laments her Absent Lover

9. At mihi cum noctes induxit vesper amaras,
si qua relicta iacent, osculor arma tua;
noctibus hibernis castrensia pensa laboro
et Tyria in gladios vellera secta suo;
et disco qua parte fluat vincendus Araxes,
quot sine aqua Parthus milia currat equus;
cogor et e tabula pictos ediscere mundos,
qualis et educti sit positura Dai,
quae tellus sit lenta gelu, quae putris ab aestu,
ventus in Italiam qui bene vela ferat.
ne, precor, ascensis tanti sit gloria Bactris,
raptave odorato carbasa lina duci,
plumbea cum tortae sparguntur pondera fundae,
subdolus et versis increpat arcus equis!
armaque cum tulero portae votiva Capenae,
subscribam SALVO GRATA PUELLA VIRO.

(*Propertius*, iv. 3, 31.)

Jews were a problem to the Roman Empire, as they have been to almost every empire since; and the great difference in their manner of life from that of the Romans made them more conspicuous, and more disliked. Tacitus introduces his account of the capture of Jerusalem by Titus in A.D. 70 *with a summary of their history and customs.*

Jewish Customs

10. Moyses quo sibi in posterum gentem firmaret, novos ritus contrariosque ceteris mortalibus indidit. profana illic quae apud nos sacra, rursum concessa apud illos quae nobis incesta. effigiem animalis, quo monstrante errorem sitimque depulerant, penetrali sacravere, caeso ariete velut in contumeliam Hammonis. sue abstinent memoria cladis, quod ipsos scabies quondam turpaverat cui id animal obnoxium. longam olim famem crebris ieiuniis adhuc fatentur, et raptarum frugum argumentum panis Iudaicus nullo fermento detinetur. septimo die otium placuisse ferunt quia is finem laborum tulerit; dein blandiente inertia septimum quoque annum ignaviae datum. hi ritus quoquo modo inducti antiquitate defenduntur; cetera instituta, sinistra foeda, pravitate valuere. nulla simulacra urbibus suis, nedum templis sistunt; non regibus haec adulatio, non Caesaribus honor. (*Tacitus*, *Histories*, v. 5.)

The unpopularity of the Jews reflected upon the Christians, who were often confused with them, and Nero used this in A.D. 64 *to turn popular indignation from himself onto the Christians.*

Nero Accuses the Christians of Setting Fire to Rome

11. Ergo Nero quaesitissimis poenis eos adfecit quos per flagitia invisos vulgus Christianos appellabat.

auctor nominis eius Christus Tiberio imperitante per procuratorem Pontium Pilatum supplicio adfectus erat; repressaque in praesens exitiabilis superstitio rursum erumpebat, non modo per Iudaeam, originem eius mali, sed per urbem etiam, quo cuncta undique atrocia aut pudenda confluunt. correpti igitur haud proinde in crimine incendii quam odio humani generis convicti sunt. et pereuntibus addita ludibria ut ferarum tergis contecti laniatu canum interirent, aut crucibus adfixi aut flammandi in usum nocturni luminis urerentur. hortos suos ei spectaculo Nero obtulerat et circense ludicrum edebat, habitu aurigae permixtus plebi vel curriculo insistens. (*Tacitus*, *Annals*, xv. 44.)

V. ASIA MINOR

One of the most famous towns in Asia Minor was Troy, which the Romans felt in some sense to be the parent of their own city. Vergil gives in the Aeneid a thrilling account of its capture by the Greeks in about 1180 B.C.

Aeneas Begins the Story of the Fall of Troy

1. Conticuere omnes intentique ora tenebant ;
inde toro pater Aeneas sic orsus ab alto :
" infandum, regina, iubes renovare dolorem,
Troianas ut opes et lamentabile regnum
eruerint Danai, quaeque ipse miserrima vidi,
et quorum pars magna fui : quis talia fando
Myrmidonum Dolopumve aut duri miles Ulixi
temperet a lacrimis ? et iam nox humida caelo
praecipitat suadentque cadentia sidera somnos.
sed si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros
et breviter Troiae supremum audire laborem,
quamquam animus meminisse horret luctuque refugit,
incipiam." (*Vergil, Aeneid*, ii. 1.)

In the countries of Asia Minor we find the Romans in contact with peoples in many ways different from themselves, peoples who, on the whole, combined great material wealth with great poverty of character. They were of mixed race, and had known many masters, Median, Persian, Greek and Macedonian, and they had thus learnt the ways of diplomacy and conciliation.

Asiaticae Gentes

2. Verum haec Cato nimium nos nostris verbis magna facere demonstrat et oblitos esse bellum illud omne Mithridaticum cum mulierculis esse gestum. quod ego

longe secus existimo deque eo pauca disseram ; neque enim causa in hoc continetur. nam si omnia bella quae cum Graecis gessimus, contemnenda sunt, derideatur de rege Pyrrho triumphus M.' Curii, de Philippo T. Flaminini, de Aetolis M. Fulvi, de rege Perse L. Pauli, de Pseudophilippo Q. Metelli, de Corinthiis L. Mummii ; sin haec bella gravissima victoriaeque eorum bellorum gratissimae fuerunt, cur Asiaticae gentes atque ille a te hostis contemnitur ? (*Cicero, Pro Murena*, xiv. 31.)

Not only did the Greeks and Romans regard the inhabitants of Asia Minor as effeminate : their chief deity over a very large area was the Great Mother, called Diana at Ephesus and Cybele in Phrygia. The orgiastic ritual which accompanied her worship was quite un-Greek and un-Roman. In a famous poem, and by an extraordinary poetic genius, Catullus catches the wild spirit of the ritual and describes the feelings of a young Greek who, in a moment of lost self-control, had devoted himself to her.

The Priest of Attis Laments the Loss of His Home

3. Patria o mea creatrix, patria o mea genetrix,
ego quam miser relinquens, dominos ut herifugae
famuli solent, ad Idae tetuli nemora pedem.
ubinam aut quibus locis te positam, patria, rear ?
cupit ipsa pupula ad te sibi dirigere aciem,
rabie fera carens dum breve tempus animus est.
egone a mea remota haec ferar in nemora domo ?
patria, bonis, amicis, genitoribus abero ?
abero foro, palaestra, stadio et guminasiis ?
miser, ah miser, querendum est etiam atque etiam, anime.
quod enim genus figurae ego quod non habuerim ?
ego puber, ego adolescens, ego ephebus, ego puer,
ego gymnasii fui flos, ego eram decus olei ;

mihi ianuae frequentes, mihi limina tepida,
mihi floridis corollis redimita domus erat.
egone deum ministra et Cybelae famula ferar?
(*Catullus*, lxiii. 50.)

The interior was occupied by the Galatae, Celts who had invaded Asia in the Third Century B.C.; *they became the fighters of all the surrounding kingdoms, and the impression they made is shown by many sculptures, such as those on the Pergamene altars, that of the Dying Gaul, and others.*

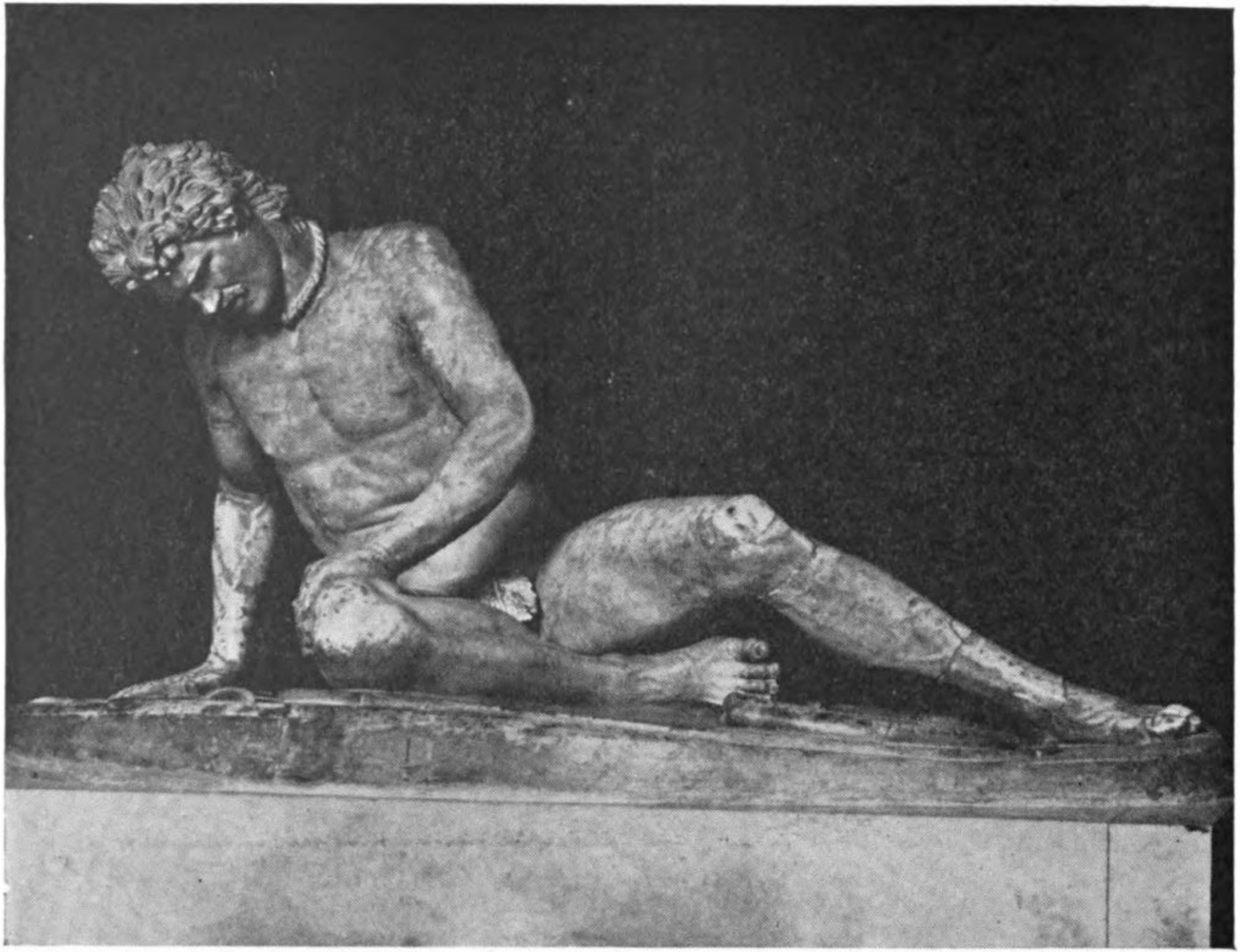
The Galatae form the Reservoir of Fighting Material

4. Gallorum ea tempestate tantae fecunditatis iuventas fuit ut Asiam omnem velut examen aliquod implerent. denique neque reges Orientis sine mercenario Gallorum exercitu ulla bella gesserunt neque pulsi regno ad alios quam ad Gallos confugerunt. tantus terror Gallici nominis et armorum invictae felicitatis erat, ut neque hi maiestatem suam tutam neque illi amissam recuperare se posse sine Gallica virtute arbitrarentur. itaque in auxilium a Bithyniae rege invocati, regnum cum eo, parta victoria, diviserunt eamque regionem Gallograeciam cognominaverunt. (*Justin*, xxvi. 2.)

During the Second Punic War, at the time of greatest stress, the Sibylline priestess ordered that the statue of the Magna Mater should be brought to Rome. Ovid describes its arrival.

The Great Goddess Comes to Rome

5. Ostia contigerat, qua se Tiberinus in altum
dividit et campo liberiore natat;
omnis eques mixtaque gravis cum plebe senatus
obvius ad Tusci fluminis ora venit.



The Dying Gaul. These terrifying invaders of the North were a constant irritant to Roman pride which found solace in contemplation of their defeat.

sedula fune viri contento bracchia lassant ;
vix subit adversas hospita navis aquas.
illa velut medio stabilis sedet insula ponto ;
attoniti monstro stantque paventque viri.
Claudia Quinta genus Clauso referebat ab alto,
nec facies impar nobilitate fuit ;
casta quidem, sed non et credita. rumor iniquus
laeserat et falsi criminis acta rea est ;
conscia mens recti famae mendacia risit ;
sed nos in vitium credula turba sumus . . .
dixit et exiguo funem conamine traxit ;
mira sed et scaena testificata loquar.
mota dea est sequiturque ducem laudatque sequendo ;
index laetitiae fertur in astra sonus.
Claudia praecedit laeto celeberrima vultu,
credita vix tandem teste pudica dea.

(*Ovid*, *Fasti*, iv. 303.)

The soundest part of Asia was the kingdom of Pergamum, ruled by Attalus and his successors.

Praise of Attalus by a Roman Historian. 197 B.C.

6. Eodem tempore Attalus rex aeger ab Thebis Pergamum advectus moritur altero et septuagesimo anno, cum quatuor et quadraginta annos regnasset. huic viro praeter divitias nihil ad spem regni fortuna dederat ; iis simul prudenter simul magnifice utendo effecit, primum ut sibi, deinde ut aliis non indignus videretur regno. victis proelio uno Gallis quae tum gens recenti adventu terribilior Asiae erat, regium adscivit nomen, cuius magnitudini semper animum aequavit. summa iustitia suos rexit, unicam fidem sociis praestitit, comis uxori et liberis—quatuor superstites habuit—mitis ac munificus amicis fuit ; regnum

adeo stabile et firmum reliquit ut ad tertiam stirpem possessio eius descenderit. (*Livy*, xxxiii. 21.)

These "Asiaticae gentes" had been looked down on by the Romans long before the time of Cicero. Before the battle in 191 B.C. *the Consul exhorted his men to action by insisting on the poor quality of the enemy.*

The Roman Consul's Speech before Thermopylae

7. Exercitus hostium ille et numero maior et militum genere aliquanto melior; quippe illic Macedones Thracesque et Illyrici erant, ferocissimae omnium gentes, hic Syri et Asiatici sunt, vilissima genera hominum et servituti nata. illud proponere animo vestro debetis non vos pro Graeciae libertate tantum dimicare, sed illum quoque omnem apparatum qui in dies ab Epheso expectatur, praedae futurum, Asiam deinde Syriamque et omnia usque ad ortum solis ditissima regna Romano imperio aperturos.

(*Livy*, xxxvi. 17.)

In their dealings with Rome, the Asiatic states preferred diplomacy to action, and crooked diplomacy to any other kind. They were continually going behind each other's backs, currying favour with Rome and hoping to gain by their neighbour's loss. When Antiochus of Syria had been defeated in 189 B.C., *many of his neighbours, and particularly Pergamum, came in for a share of the spoils. But soon after we find these same peoples engaged in questionable dealings at Rome.*

Asiatic Embassies at Rome

8. Omnibus civitatibus Graeciae et Asiae curae erat quid Persi legati, quid Eumenes in senatu egisset; et propter adventum eius, quem moturum aliquid rebantur,

miserant pleraeque civitates, alia in speciem praeferentes, legatos. et legatio Rhodiorum erat ac Satyrus princeps, haud dubius quin Eumenes civitatem quoque suam Persei criminibus iunxisset. itaque omni modo per patronos hospitesque disceptandi cum rege locum in senatu quaerebat. quod cum non contigisset, libertate intemperantius invectus in regem quod Lyciorum gentem adversus Rhodios concitasset graviorque Asiae esset quam Antiochus fuisset, popularem quidem neque ingratam populis orationem habuit, ceterum invisam senatui inutilemque sibi et civitati suae. Eumeni vero conspiratio adversus eum favorem apud Romanos fecit.

(*Livy*, xlii. 14.)

After his failure at Zama, Hannibal, banished from his home, retained all his old hostility against Rome; but even he could not do anything to unite the various Asiatic tribes, for they lacked backbone—which was the great Roman quality—and were conspicuous rather for instability, unscrupulousness and mutual suspicion.

Hannibal at the Court of Antiochus

9. Hannibal patria profugus pervenerat ad Antiochum sicut ante dictum est, et erat apud regem in magno honore, nulla alia arte nisi quod volutanti diu consilia de Romano bello nemo aptior super tali re particeps esse sermonis poterat. sententia eius una atque eadem erat ut in Italia bellum gereretur: Italiam et commeatus et militem praebituram externo hosti; si nihil ibi moveatur liceatque populo Romano viribus et copiis extra Italiam bellum gerere, neque regem neque gentem illam parem Romanis esse. sibi centum tectas naves et decem milia peditum, mille equites poscebat: ea se classe primum petiturum et magnopere confidere et Carthaginienses ad bellum compelli posse. (*Livy*, xxxiv. 60.)

Hannibal's scheme failed even in its beginnings, because of the weakness of the Asiatics; and when they did make war, they showed the same lack of ability and courage.

In Spite of His Numbers Antiochus Postpones Battle

10. Regia castra circa Thyatiram erant. ubi cum audisset Antiochus P. Scipionem aegrum Elateam delatum, legatos qui filium ad eum reducerent misit, non animo solum patrio gratum munus sed corpori quoque salubre gaudium fuit; satiatusque tandem complexu fili: "renuntiate" inquit "gratias me regi agere, referre aliam gratiam nunc non posse quam ut suadeam ne ante in aciem descendat quam in castra me redisse audierit." quamquam sexaginta milia peditum, plus duodecim milia equitum animos interdum ad spem certaminis faciebant, motus tamen Antiochus tanti auctoritate viri, in quo ad incertos belli eventus omnis fortunae posuerat subsidia, recepit se et transgressus Phrygium amnem circa Magnesiam quae ad Sipylum est, posuit castra. (*Livy*, xxxvii. 37.)

In spite of the eulogy of Attalus (which you have read above), his successors could not retain the favour of Rome.

Eumenes Defends Himself by Pointing Out Past Services. 190 B.C.

11. Liberatus deinde obsidione, cum alia parte Antiochus, alia Seleucus circa arcem regni mei castra haberent, relictis meis rebus tota classe ad Hellespontum L. Scipioni consuli vestro occurri, ut eum in traiciendo exercitu adiuvarem. posteaquam in Asiam exercitus vester est transgressus, nunquam a consule abscessi;

nemo miles Romanus magis assiduus in castris fuit vestris quam ego fratresque mei ; nulla expeditio, nullum equestre proelium sine me factum est ; in acie ibi steti, eam partem sum tutatus, in qua me consul esse voluit. Masinissa hostis vobis antequam socius fuit, nec incolumi regno cum auxiliis suis sed extorris expulsus, amissis omnibus copiis, cum turma equitum in castra confugit ; tamen eum, quia in Africa adversus Syphacem et Carthaginienses fideliter stetit, non in patriam solum regnum restituistis sed adiecta opulentissima parte Syphacis regni, praepotentem inter Africae reges fecistis. quo tandem igitur nos praemio digni sumus apud vos, qui nunquam hostes, semper socii fuimus ?

(*Livy*, xxvii. 53.)

By diplomatic friendship, the kingdom of Pergamum managed to hold out against imperial expansion, but the situation could not and did not last. In 133 B.C. *Asia came into Roman hands and the manner of the change was typical of Asiatic methods.*

THE WILL OF ATTALUS IS DISPUTED

12. Attalus, rex Pergamenorum, regis Eumenis filius, socii quondam commilitonisque nostri, testamentum reliquit : " Populus Romanus bonorum meorum heres esto." in bonis regis haec fuerunt. adita igitur hereditate provinciam populus Romanus non quidem bello nec armis sed, quod est aequius, testamenti iure retinebat. sed hanc difficile dictu est utrum facilius amiserit an recuperaverit. Aristonicus regii sanguinis ferox iuvenis urbes regibus parere adsuetas partim facile sollicitat ; paucas resistentes, Myndum, Samon, Colophonem, vi recepit. Crassi quoque exercitum cecidit ipsumque

cepit. sed ille memor et familiae et Romani nominis custodem suum barbarum virgula excaecat et in exitium suum concitat. Aquilius belli reliquias confecit, mixtis veneno fontibus ad deditionem quarumdam urbium. quae res infamem fecit victoriam, quippe contra fas deum moresque maiorum medicaminibus impuris in id tempus sacrosancta Romana arma violasset. (*Florus*, iii. 1.)

The following extract gives a general survey of Roman activities from the Asiatic point of view.

Mithridates Writes to Arsaces

13. " Namque Romanis cum nationibus, populis, regibus cunctis, una et ea vetus causa bellandi est, cupido profunda imperii et divitiarum. qua primum cum rege Macedonum Philippo bellum sumpsere ; dum a Carthaginiensibus premebantur, amicitiam simulantes, ei subvenientem Antiochum concessione Asiae per dolum avertere ; ac mox tracto Philippo Antiochus omni cis Taurum agro et decem milibus talentis spoliatus est. Persen deinde, Philippi filium, post multa et varia certamina apud Samothraces deos acceptum in fidem, callidi et repertores perfidiae, quia pacto vitam dederant, insomniis occidere. Eumenem cuius amicitiam gloriose ostentant, initio prodidere Antiocho, pacis mercedem ; post Attalum, custodem agri captivi, sumptibus et contumeliis ex rege miserrimum servorum effecere ; simulatoque impio testamento filium eius Aristonicum quia patrium regnum petiverat, hostium more per triumphum duxere. Asia ab ipsis obsessa est ; postremo totam Bithyniam Nicomede mortuo diripuere."

(*Sallust*, *Fragment*.)

But the annexation of Asia had unexpected and serious results. Weak as they were, the kings of Pergamum had kept the pirates of Cilicia in check: strong though she was, Rome allowed their activities to continue to an alarming extent until there was actually a pirate kingdom, and from one end to the other of the Mediterranean the pirate vessels struck terror into all sea-going travellers and merchants. Cicero gives us a good idea of this remarkable state of affairs.

The Power of the Pirates

14. Quis enim toto mari locus per hos annos aut tam firmum habuit praesidium ut tutus esset, aut tam fuit abditus ut lateret? quis navigavit qui non se aut mortis aut servitutis periculo committeret? cum aut hieme aut referto praedonum mari navigaret? hoc tantum bellum tam turpe, tam vetus, tam late divisum atque dispersum quis unquam arbitraretur aut ab omnibus imperatoribus uno anno aut omnibus annis ab uno imperatore confici posse? quam provinciam tenuistis a praedonibus liberam per hosce annos? quod vectigal vobis tutum fuit? quem socium defendistis? cui praesidio classibus vestris fuistis? quam multas existimatis insulas esse desertas? quam multas aut metu relictas aut a praedonibus captas urbes esse sociorum? sed quid ego longinqua commemoro? quid ego Ostiense incommodum atque illam labem atque ignominiam reipublicae querar, cum prope inspectantibus vobis classis ea, cui consul populi Romani praepositus esset, a praedonibus capta atque depressa est? (*Cicero*, *Pro Lege Manilia*, xi. 31.)

After Pompey's success against the pirates of Cilicia, the district became relatively peaceful. Cicero held it as governor in 51 B.C. *and was able to boast of his successes and of his peculiar honesty.*

Cicero in Cilicia

15. Civitates locupletes ne in hiberna milites reciperent, magnas pecunias dabant, Cyprii talenta Attica CC., qua ex insula—non ὑπερβολικῶς sed verissime loquor—nullus nummus me obtinente erogabitur. ob haec beneficia, quibus illi obstupescunt, nullos honores mihi nisi verborum decerni sino; statuas, fana prohibeo, nec sum in ulla re alia molestus civitatibus, sed fortasse tibi, qui haec praedicem de me . . . iter igitur per Asiam ita feci ut etiam fames—qua nihil miserius est—quae tum erat in hac mea Asia, messis enim nulla fuerat—mihi optanda fuerit: quacumque iter feci, nulla vi, nullo iudicio, nulla contumelia, auctoritate et cohortatione perfeci ut et Graeci et cives Romani, qui frumentum compresserant, magnum numerum populis pollicerentur. (*Cicero, Ad Atticum*, v. 21.)

Under the Empire it became a land of wealthy and highly civilised towns which Romans praised—"laudabunt alii claram Rhodon aut Mytilenen"—and admired, though in the end their affection for Rome was stronger than any other.

The Attractions of Asia

16. Quid tibi visa Chios, Bullati, notaque Lesbos,
quid concinna Samos, quid Croesi regia Sardis,
Smyrna quid et Colophon? maiora minorave fama?
cunctane prae Campo et Tiberino flumine sordent,
an venit in votum Attalicis ex urbibus una,
an Lebedum laudas odio maris atque viarum?

incolumi Rhodos et Mytilene pulchra facit quod
paenula solstitio, campestre nivalibus auris,
per brumam Tiberis, Sextili mense caminus.
dum licet ac voltum servat fortuna benignum,
Romae laudetur Samos et Chios et Rhodos absens.
tu quamcumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam,
grata sume manu neu dulcia differ in annum,
ut, quocunque loco fueris, vixisse libenter
te dicas. (*Horace*, *Epistles*, i. 11.)

It was common for Romans of good family or position to visit the various provinces on the staff of the higher officials. Tibullus was only a poet but he had intended to cross the Aegean with C. Valerius Messalla, an eminent general of Augustus.

The Poet is Ill

17. Ibitis Aegaeas sine me, Messalla, per undas;
o utinam memores ipse cohorsque mei!
me tenet ignotis aegrum Phaeacia terris:
abstineas avidas Mors modo nigra manus.
abstineas Mors atra precor: non hic mihi mater
quae legat in maestos ossa perusta sinus,
non soror, Assyrios cineri quae dedat odores
et fleat effusis ante sepulcra comis,
Delia non usquam, quae, me quam mitteret urbe,
dicitur ante omnes consuluisse deos.
illa sacras pueri sortes ter sustulit: illi
rettulit e trinis omnia certa puer.
cuncta dabant reditus: tamen est deterrita numquam
quin fleret nostras respiceretque vias.

(*Tibullus*, i. 3.)

The Asian meadows had been sung of by Homer and obviously impressed Vergil, who introduces them twice in his poetry.

(*a*) Weather Signs

18. Saepius et tectis penetralibus extulit ova
angustum formica terens iter, et bibit ingens
arcus, et e pastu decedens agmine magno
corvorum increpuit densis exercitus alis.
iam variae pelagi volucres et quae Asia circum
dulcibus in stagnis rimantur prata Caystri,
certatim largos umeris infundere rores,
nunc caput obiectare fretis, nunc currere in undas
et studio incassum videas gestire lavandi.
tum cornix plena pluviam vocat improba voce
et sola in sicca secum spatiatur harena.

(*Vergil*, *Georgics*, i. 379.)

(*b*) The Marshalling of the Host

Ibant aequati numero regemque canebant :
ceu quondam nivei liquida inter nubila cycni
cum sese e pastu referunt et longa canoros
dant per colla modos, sonat amnis et Asia longe
pulsa palus.
nec quisquam aeratas acies ex agmine tanto
misceri putet, aeriam sed gurgite ab alto
urgeri volucrum raucarum ad litora nubem.

(*Vergil*, *Aeneid*, vii. 697.)

VI. THE BLACK SEA COUNTRIES

To the east and north of Asia Minor lay a number of countries bordering on the Black Sea. Many of them had been linked to the West in the great Empire of Alexander, and after his death had formed part of the realms of the Seleucids. North of the Black Sea lay the undefined area which the ancients called Scythia, and to the East the district of Colchis. There was naturally little contact between Rome and these parts until the First Century B.C.

There is an interesting exception in the appearance of Hannibal in Bithynia, leading to diplomatic representations from Rome.

HANNIBAL'S PREPARATIONS FOR A SEA FIGHT

1. Dissidebat ab eo Pergamenus rex Eumenes, Romanis amicissimus, bellumque inter eos gerebatur et mari et terra; quo magis cupiebat Hannibal eum opprimi. sed utrobique Eumenes plus valebat propter Romanorum societatem; quem si removisset, faciliora sibi cetera fore arbitrabatur. ad hunc interficiendum talem iniit rationem. classe paucis diebus erant decreturi. superabatur navium multitudine; dolo erat pugnandum, cum par non esset armis. imperavit quam plurimas venenatas serpentes vivas colligi easque in vasa fictilia conici. harum cum effecisset magnam multitudinem, die ipso quo facturus erat navale proelium, classiarios convocat iisque praecepit, omnes ut in unam Eumenis regis concurrant navem, a ceteris tantum satis habeant se defendere. id illos facile serpentium multitudine consecuturos. (*Cornelius Nepos*, xxiii. 10.)

The Success of the Stratagem

2. Horum in concursu Bithynii Hannibalis praecepto universi navem Eumenis adoriuntur, quorum vim rex cum sustinere non posset, fuga salutem petiit, quam consecutus non esset, nisi intra sua praesidia se recepisset quae in proximo litore erant collocata. reliquae Pergamenae naves cum adversarios premerent acrius, repente in eas vasa fictilia, de quibus supra mentionem fecimus, conici coepta sunt. quae iacta initio risum pugnantibus concitarunt, neque quare id fieret potuit intelligi. postquam autem naves suas oppletas serpentibus conspexerunt, nova re perterriti, cum quid potissimum vitarent non viderent, puppes verterunt seque ad sua castra nautica rettulerunt. sic Hannibal consilio arma Pergamenorum superavit neque tum solum sed saepe alias pedestribus copiis pari prudentia pepulit adversarios. (*Ibid.*)

Hannibal could not hope to attack the friends of Rome with impunity. Ambassadors were sent to Prusias, king of Bithynia, demanding the surrender of one whose mere existence seemed a menace in far-away Rome.

The Death of Hannibal

3. Hoc Prusias negare non ausus est ; illud recusavit ne id a se fieri postularent quod adversus ius hospitii esset ; ipsi si possent comprehenderent ; locum ubi esset facile inventuros. Hannibal enim uno loco se tenebat, in castello quod a rege ei datum erat muneri, idque sic aedificarat ut in omnibus partibus aedificii exitus haberet. huc cum legati Romanorum venissent ac multitudine domum eius circumdedissent, puer ab ianua prospiciens Hannibali dixit plures praeter consuetudinem armatos apparere. qui imperavit ei

ut omnes fores aedificii circumiret ac propere sibi nuntiaret num eodem modo undique obsideretur. puer cum celeriter quid esset renuntiasset omnesque exitus occupatos ostendisset, sensit id non fortuito factum. ita memor pristinarum virtutum, venenum, quod semper secum habere consuerat, sumpsit.

(*Ibid.*, 12.)

Yet Pontus was to provide another great enemy to Rome, as dangerous as Hannibal had been. For almost a hundred years there was quiet, during which time the settlement of Asia in 133 B.C. *left the Pontic peoples as " buffer-states " between the Roman frontiers and those of the menacing Eastern Powers, the Parthians and Armenians. But in* 120 B.C. *came the accession, at the age of twelve, of Mithridates, destined to be the one great man of the region.*

The Achievements of Mithridates

4. Ille per quadraginta annos restitit, donec tribus ingentibus bellis subactus, felicitate Sullae, virtute Luculli, magnitudine Pompei consumeretur. causam quidem belli illius praetenderat apud Cassium legatum, " attrectari terminos suos a Nicomede Bithynico " ; ceterum animis ingentibus elatus, Asiae totius et, si posset, Europae cupiditate flagrabat. aderat, instabat ; saevitia quasi virtute utebatur. nam atrocius uno edicto cum omnes qui in Asia forent Romanae civitatis homines interfici iussi, tum quidem domus templa et arae, humana omnia et divina iura violata sunt. sed hic terror Asiae Europam quoque regi aperiebat. itaque missis Archelao Neoptolemoque praefectis, excepta Rhodo, quae pro nobis firmius stetit ceteris, Cyclades, Delos, Euboea et ipsum Graeciae decus Athenae tenebantur. Italiam iam ipsamque urbem Romam regius terror afflabat. (*Florus*, iii. 6.)

An outstanding figure such as this Pontic king captured the imagination of the historians and journalists, and many strange but apparently true stories are told of him.

Mithridates is Prepared for Attempts to Poison Him

5. Mithridates ille Ponti rex medicinae rei et remediorum id genus sollers fuit; solitusque earum anatium sanguinem miscere medicamentis quae digerendis venenis valent; ipsum autem regem scriptum est, assiduo talium rerum usu, a clandestinis epularum insidiis cavisse; quin et scientem quoque ultro, tentandi gratia, venenum rabidum et velox saepe hausisse atque id tamen sine noxa fuisse. quamobrem postea cum proelio victus in ultima regni refugisset et mori decrevisset, venena violentissima festinandae necis gratia frustra expertus, suo se ipse gladio transegit.

(*Aulus Gellius*, xvii. 16.)

Mithridates as a Linguist

6. Mithridates autem Ponti atque Bithyniae rex inclutus, duarum et viginti gentium quas sub ditione habuit linguas percalluit; earumque omnium gentium viris haud unquam per interpretem collocutus est; sed ut quemque ab eo appellari usus fuit, proinde lingua et oratione ipsius non minus scite quam si gentilis eius esset, locutus est. (*Ibid.*)

For twenty-seven years intermittently he opposed the power of Rome, and when at last he fell his name was not soon forgotten by the Romans.

Cicero Speaks of Lucullus' Achievements

7. Atqui si diligenter quid Mithridates potuerit et quid effecerit et qui vir fuerit, consideraris, omnibus

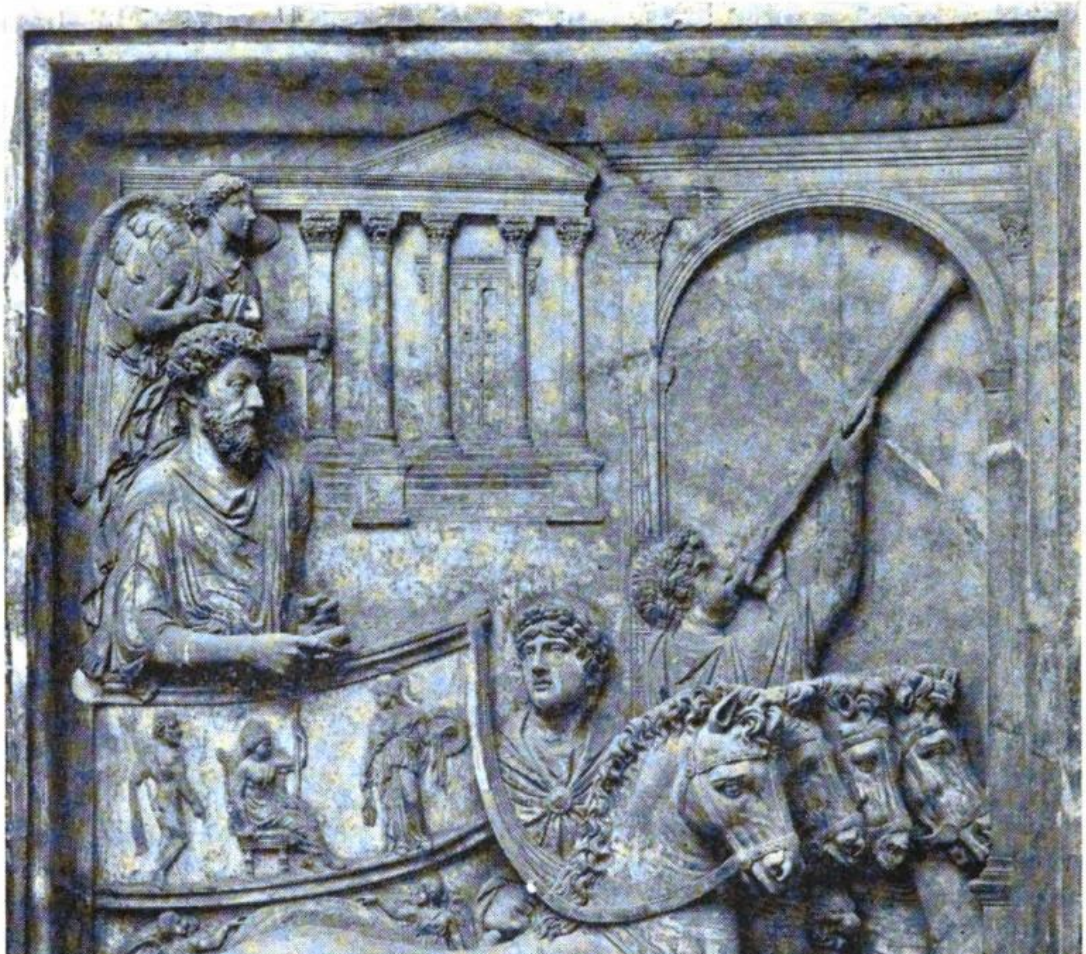
regibus, quibuscum populus Romanus bellum gessit, hunc regem nimirum antepones. qui rex tantum spe conatuque valuit ut se Oceanum cum Ponto, Sertorii copias cum suis coniuncturum putaret. ad quod bellum duobus consulibus missis, ut alter Mithridatem persequeretur, alter Bithyniam tueretur, alterius res et terra et mari calamitosae vehementer opes regis et nomen auxerunt. L. Luculli vero res tantae exstiterunt ut neque maius bellum commemorari possit neque maiore consilio et virtute gestum. nam cum totius impetus belli ad Cyzicenorum moenia constitisset eamque urbem sibi Mithridates Asiae ianuam fore putasset, ita perfecta ab Lucullo sunt omnia ut et urbs fidelissimorum sociorum defenderetur et omnes copiae regis consumerentur. (*Cicero, Pro Murena*, xvi. 33.)

Mithridates was finally beaten by Pompey by the same methods which the latter had used against the pirates, and Pompey then made a thorough and competent settlement of the East, incorporating Pontus and Bithynia as provinces of the Empire.

Following is the official statement of his triumph.

Pompey's Amazing Achievements in the East

8. Hos ergo honores urbi tribuit in delubro Minervae quod ex manubiis dicabat: Cn. Pompeius Magnus imperator bello XXX annorum confecto, fusis fugatis occisis in deditionem acceptis hominum centiens viciens semel $\overline{\mathrm{LXXXIII}}$, depressis aut captis navibus DCCCXLVI, oppidis castellis MDXXXVIII in fidem receptis, terris a Maeotis ad Rubrum mare subactis, votum merito Minervae. triumphi vero quem duxit a.d. III Kal. Oct. M. Pisone M. Messalla coss. praefatio



In Marcus Aurelius, Plato's ideal of the philosopher-king was realised. Here is the philosopher triumphant in war.

haec fuit : cum oram maritimam praedonibus liberasset et imperium maris populo Romano restituisset, ex Asia, Ponto, Armenia, Paphlagonia, Cappadocia, Cilicia, Syria, Scythis, Iudaeis, Albanis, Hiberia, insula Creta, Bastrenis et super haec de rege Mithridate atque Tigrane triumphavit. (*Pliny, Historia Naturalis*, vii. 98.)

But the consequence was that the Roman frontiers were extended towards Parthia and some of the intervening " buffer-states " were eliminated. Thus under the Empire the Parthian problem was permanent and insoluble in spite of occasional successes like those of Corbulo, in A.D. 63.

Corbulo induces Tiridates to submit himself to Rome

9. Tiridates locum diemque colloquio poscit. tempus propinquum, locus in quo nuper obsessae Paeto legiones erant, barbaris delectus est ob memoriam laetioris sibi rei, Corbuloni non vitatus, ut dissimilitudo fortunae gloriam augeret. die pacta Tiberius Alexander, illustris eques Romanus et Vinicianus Annius, gener Corbulonis, nondum senatoria aetate sed pro legato quintae legioni impositus, in castra Tiridatis venere.

tum placuit Tiridaten ponere apud effigiem Caesaris insigne regium nec nisi manu Neronis resumere. dein paucis diebus interiectis magna utrimque specie, inde eques compositus per turmas et hinc legiones stetere fulgentibus aquilis signisque et simulacris deum in modum templi. ad effigiem Neronis progressus Tiridates sublatum capiti diadema imagini subiecit.

(*Tacitus, Annals*, xv. 28.)

Bithynia is noteworthy partly because Pliny the Younger was governing this province in A.D. 110, *when he wrote to Trajan asking for advice on the treatment of Christians.*

Christianity in Bithynia

10. Propositus est libellus sine auctore multorum nomina continens. qui negabant esse se Christianos aut fuisse, cum praeeunte me deos appellarent et imagini tuae supplicarent et male dicerent Christo, dimittendos esse putavi. alii esse se Christianos dixerunt et mox negaverunt; fuisse quidem sed desisse. hi quoque omnes et imaginem tuam venerati sunt et Christo male dixerunt. nihil aliud inveni quam superstitionem pravam, immodicam. sed visa est mihi res digna consultatione, maxime propter periclitantium numerum; multi enim omnis aetatis, omnis ordinis, utriusque sexus etiam vocantur in periculum et vocabuntur. neque civitates tantum sed vicos etiam atque agros superstitionis istius contagio pervagata est.

(*Pliny*, *Epistulae*, x. 96.)

The countries on the other borders of the Black Sea were regarded more or less as places beyond civilisation, barbarous and cold. Vergil describes the bitter winters of Scythia.

Winter in the North

11. Concrescunt subitae currenti in flumine crustae,
undaque iam tergo ferratos sustinet orbes,
puppibus illa prius, patulis nunc hospita plaustris;
aeraque dissiliunt vulgo, vestesque rigescunt
indutae, caeduntque securibus umida vina,
et totae solidam in glaciem vertere lacunae,
stiriaque implexis induruit horrida barbis.
interea toto non setius aere ningit:

intereunt pecudes, stant circumfusa pruinis
corpora magna boum, confertoque agmine cervi
torpent mole nova et summis vix cornibus extant.
ipsi in defossis specubus secura sub alta
otia agunt terra congestaque robora totasque
advolvere focis ulmos ignique dedere.
talis Hyperborea septem subiecta trioni
gens effrena virum Rhipaeo tunditur Euro
et pecudum fulvis velatur corpora saetis.

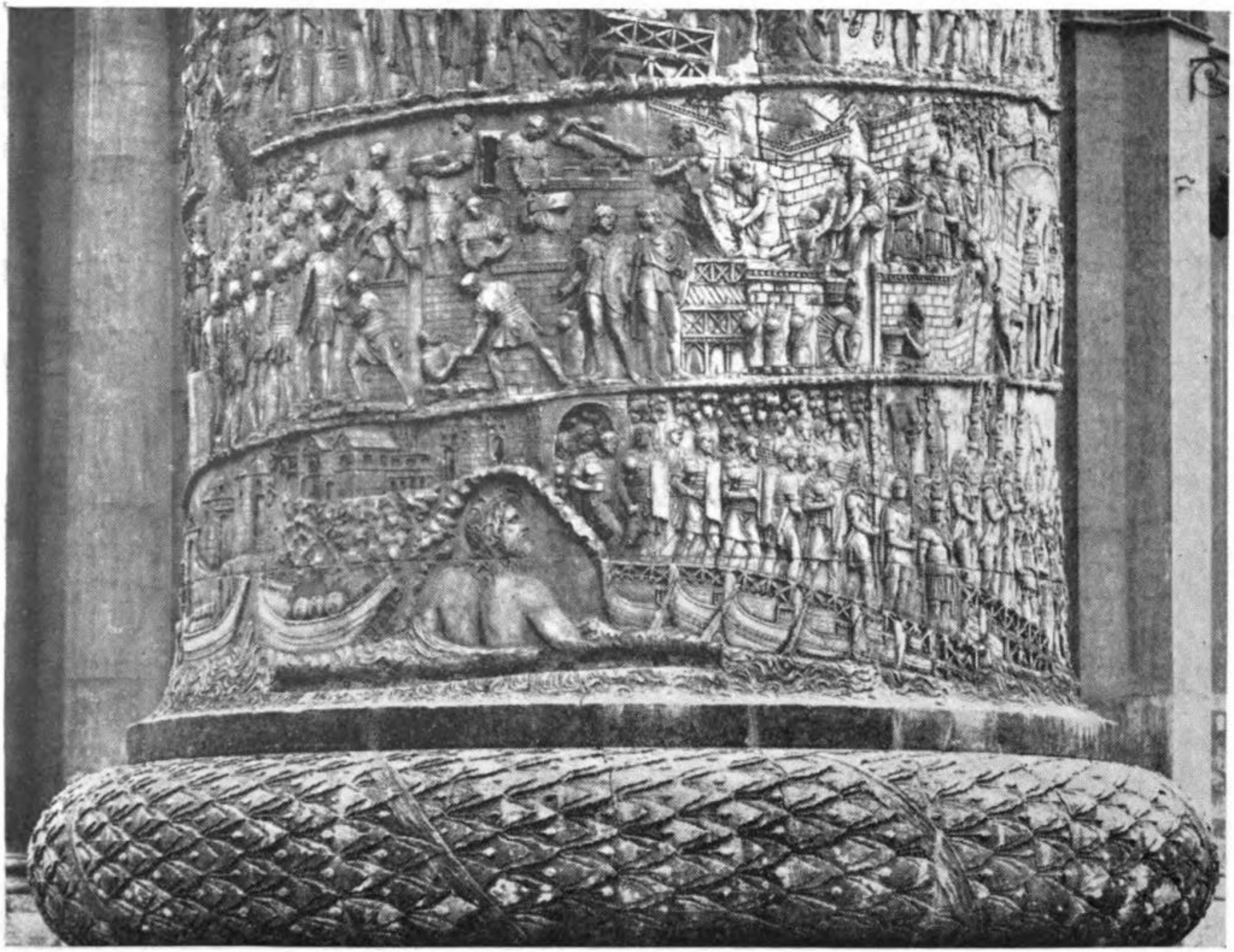
(*Vergil*, *Georgics*, iii. 360.)

Ovid, exiled to Tomi in the Crimea, never tired of drawing gloomy pictures of the conditions under which men lived there.

Life Among Barbarians

12. Innumerae circum gentes fera bella minantur ;
quae sibi non rapto vivere turpe putant.
nil extra tutum est ; tumulus defenditur aegre
moenibus exiguis ingenioque loci.
cum minime credas, ut aves, densissimus hostis
advolat, et praedam vix bene visus agit.
saepe intra muros clausis venientia portis
per medias legimus noxia tela vias.
est igitur rarus, rus qui colere audeat, isque
hac arat infelix, hac tenet arma manu.
vix ope castelli defendimur ; et tamen intus
mixta facit Graiis barbara turba metum.
quippe simul nobis habitat discrimine nullo
Barbarus et tecti plus quoque parte tenet.
hos quoque, qui geniti Graia creduntur ab urbe,
pro patrio cultu Persica braca tegit.
barbarus hic ego sum, quia non intelligor ulli,
et rident stolidi verba Latina Getae.

(*Ovid*, *Tristia*, v. 10.)



Methodical campaigning. The Roman genius for organisation recorded in stone on the Column of Trajan.

Catullus had been in Bithynia on the staff of the Governor; but he was not sorry to leave it and return home to Sirmio.

Back from the North-East

13. Paene insularum, Sirmio, insularumque
ocelle, quascumque in liquentibus stagnis
marique vasto fert uterque Neptunus;
quam te libenter quamque laetus inviso,
vix mi ipse credens Thuniam atque Bithynos
liquisse campos et videre te in tuto.
o quid solutis est beatius curis,
cum mens onus reponit ac peregrino
labore fessi venimus larem ad nostrum,
desideratoque acquiescimus lecto?
hoc est quod unum est pro laboribus tantis.
salve, o venusta Sirmio, atque hero gaude;
gaudete vosque, o Lydiae lacus undae;
ridete, quicquid est domi cachinnorum.
(*Catullus*, xxxi.)

At the eastern end of the Black Sea was the country of Colchis, where the enchantress Medea lived before she went to Greece with Jason, after helping him to win the Golden Fleece.

Medea's Complaint to Jason

14. At tibi Colchorum, memini, regina vacavi,
ars mea cum peteres ut tibi ferret opem.
tunc quae dispensant mortalia fata sorores,
debuerant fusos evoluisse meos.
tum potui Medea mori bene! quidquid ab illo
produxi vitam tempore, poena fuit.
ei mihi! cur unquam iuvenalibus acta lacertis
Phrixeam petiit Pelias arbor ovem?

cur mihi plus aequo flavi placuere capilli
et decor et linguae gratia ficta tuae?
quantum perfidiae tecum, scelerate, perisset!
dempta forent capiti quam mala multa meo!
(*Ovid, Heroides*, xii. 1.)

To obtain the Golden Fleece from Colchis, Jason had to undergo many trials. Here is Ovid's account of the fight with the bulls.

A Strange Ploughing

15. Ecce adamanteis Vulcanum naribus efflant
aeripedes tauri; tactaeque vaporibus herbae
ardent; utque solent pleni resonare camini
aut ubi terrena silices fornace soluti
concipiunt ignem liquidarum aspergine aquarum:
pectora sic intus clausas volventia flammas
gutturaque usta sonant. tamen illis Aesone natus
obvius it. vertere truces venientis ad ora
terribiles vultus praefixaque cornua ferro;
pulvereumque solum pede pulsavere bisulco.
(*Ovid, Metamorphoses*, vii. 104.)

VII. MACEDON AND THRACE

To the north of Greece and the Aegean Sea, stretching from the Adriatic in the west to the Black Sea, lay the wild lands from which the great Alexander had started on his conquest of the world. His mountain peoples had proved too strong for the divided Greeks : Livy claims that he could never have overwhelmed Rome.

Alexander must have Found his Match in the Romans

1. Id verum erat periculum ne sollertius quam Romani castris locum caperet, commeatus expediret, tempus pugnae deligeret, aciem instrueret, subsidiis firmaret. non cum Dareio rem esse dixisset : longe alius Italiae quam Indiae visus illi habitus esset, saltus Apuliae et montes Lucanos cernenti et vestigia recentia domesticae cladis, ubi avunculus eius nuper Epiri rex Alexander absumptus erat. et loquimur de Alexandro nondum merso secundis rebus, quarum nemo intolerantior fuit. referre in tanto rege piget superbam mutationem vestis et humi iacentium adulationes, et foeda supplicia et inter vinum et epulas caedes amicorum. quid ? si vini amor in dies fieret acrior, si trux ac praefervida ira, nullane haec damna imperatoriis virtutibus ducimus ? invictus ergo Alexander cum invictis bella gessisset et eo plus periculi subiisset quod Macedones unum Alexandrum habuissent, Romani multi fuissent Alexandro pares. (*Livy*, ix. 8.)

Without a second Alexander to lead them, these peoples were to fall with the rest into the iron grasp of Rome. The Romans first made their presence felt here during the Second Punic War, and the occasion of their interference was the piracy which had created a disturbance in the Adriatic. Demetrius of Pharos behaved like little more than a pirate chief.

The Romans ask Philip to surrender Demetrius of Pharos and keep a Sharp Eye on the Illyrians

2. Per eosdem dies speculator Carthaginiensis qui per biennium fefellerat, Romae deprensus praecisisque manibus dimissus. legati et ad Philippum Macedonum regem missi ad deposcendum Demetrium Pharium, qui bello victus ad eum fugisset, et alii in Ligures ad expostulandum, quod Poenum opibus auxiliisque suis iuvissent, simul ad visendum ex propinquo quae in Boiis atque Insubribus gererentur. ad Pineum quoque regem in Illyrios legati missi ad stipendium cuius dies exierat poscendum, aut si diem proferri vellet, obsides accipiendos. adeo etsi bellum ingens in cervicibus erat, nullius usquam terrarum rei cura Romanos, ne longinquae quidem, effugiebat. (*Livy*, xxii. 33.)

The situation thus created soon led to war between Rome and Macedon, and Rome, having by this time conquered Hannibal, had the less difficulty in dealing with her new enemy. Yet Macedon fought three wars under Philip and Perseus before she fell finally to Rome in 167 B.C.

The Macedonian use of Spears

3. Macedones pro vallo locati primo facile sustinebant Romanos, temptantes ab omni parte aditus, multum adiuvantibus eis qui ex loco superiore fundis velut

nimbum glandes et sagittas simul ac iacula ingerebant: deinde ut maior nec iam toleranda vis hostium inferebat se, pulsi loco intra munimenta subductis ordinibus concesserunt: inde ex vallo prope alterum vallum hastis prae se obiectis fecerunt. et ita modica altitudo valli erat ut et locum superiorem suis ad pugnandum praeberet, et propter longitudinem hastarum subiectum haberet hostem; multi temere subeuntes vallum transfixi sunt: et aut incepto irrito recessissent aut plures cecidissent, ni M. Porcius ab iugo Callidromi deiectis inde Aetolis et magna ex parte caesis—incautos enim et plerosque sopitos oppresserat—super imminentem castris collem apparuisset. (*Livy*, xxxvi. 18.)

The Macedonians had conquered the world, but it was a military conquest: they were not a ruling nation and in some ways had barely emerged from barbarism. Their habits, and their methods, were barbaric in the extreme.

Perseus Attempts to Poison the Romans at Brundisium

4. Sub idem tempus C. Valerius ex Graecia, qui legatus ad visendum statum regionis eius speculandaque consilia Persei regis missus erat, rediit congruentiaque omnia criminibus ab Eumene adlatis referebat. simul et adduxerat secum Praxo a Delphis, cuius domus receptaculum latronum fuerat, et L. Ramnium Brundisinum, qui talis indicii delator erat. princeps Brundisii Ramnius erat; hospitio quoque et duces Romanos omnes et legatos exterarum quoque gentium, praecipue regios, accipiebat. ex eo notitia ei cum absente Perseo fuerat, litterisque spem amicitiae interioris magnaeque inde fortunae facientibus, ad regem profectus, brevi perfamiliaris haberi trahique magis quam vellet in arcanos sermones est coeptus. promissis enim ingentibus

praemiis petere instititt ab eo rex, quoniam duces omnes legatique Romani hospitio eius uti adsuessent, quibus eorum ipse scripsisset, ut venenum dandum curaret.

(*Livy*, xlii. 17.)

Even Wilder than the Macedonians were their Allies from Thrace

5. Cecidere eo die ab Romanis ducenti equites, duo milia haud minus peditum : capti sescenti ferme equites. ex regiis autem viginti equites, quadraginta pedites interfecti. postquam rediere in castra victores, omnes laeti, ante alios Thracum insolens laetitia eminebat : cum cantu enim superfixa hastis capita hostium portantes redierunt. apud Romanos non maestitia tantum ex male gesta re sed pavor etiam erat, ne extemplo hostis aggrederetur. (*Livy*, xlii. 60.)

The Romans, however, could be as ruthless and as savage as any of their enemies, and their fury was none the less terrible for being controlled.

Paulus deals with Seventy Cities of Epirus. 167 B.C.

6. Summissis centurionibus in singulas urbes, qui se dicerent ad praesidia deducenda venisse, ut liberi Epirotae sicut Macedones essent, denos principes ex singulis evocavit civitatibus, quibus cum denuntiasset ut aurum atque argentum in publicum proferretur, per omnes civitates cohortes dimisit. ante in ulteriores quam in propiores profecti, ut uno die in omnes perveniretur, edita tribunis centurionibusque erant quae agerentur. mane omne aurum argentumque collatum ; hora quarta signum ad diripiendas urbes datum est

militibus; tantaque praeda fuit ut in equitem quadringeni denarii, peditibus duceni dividerentur, centum quinquaginta milia capitum humanorum abducerentur. muri deinde direptarum urbium diruti sunt; ea fuere oppida circa septuaginta. (*Livy*, xlv. 34.)

Paulus proceeded to settle the district as a province, and the Romans had no further trouble. Indeed, it was so valuable a province that Cicero, who might have claimed it as his after his Consulship in 63 B.C., *obtained the support of his colleague Antonius by surrendering his claim.*

Cicero claims Antonius' Support in Return for Past Services

7. Ego si abs te summa officia desiderem, mirum nemini videri debeat. omnia enim a me in te profecta sunt quae ad tuum commodum, quae ad honorem, quae ad dignitatem pertinerent. pro iis rebus nullam mihi abs te relatam esse gratiam, tu es optimus testis: contra etiam esse aliquid abs te profectum, ex multis audivi. meus in te animus quam singulari officio fuerit, et senatus et populus Romanus testis est: tu quam gratus erga me fueris ipse existimare potes: quantum mihi debeas, ceteri aestimant. ego quae tua causa feci, voluntate sum adductus posteaque constantia. sed reliqua, mihi crede, multo maius meum studium maioremque gravitatem et laborem desiderant.

(*Cicero, Ad Familiares*, v. 5.)

The district around Pharsalus became the scene of the battle between Caesar and Pompey in the Civil War, in 48 B.C.

Pompey's Camp after Pharsalus

8. In castris Pompeii videre licuit triclinia strata, magnum argenti pondus expositum, recentibus caes-

pitibus tabernacula constrata, multaque praeterea quae nimiam luxuriem et victoriae fiduciam designarent; ut facile aestimari posset nihil eos de eventu eius diei timuisse. at hi miserrimo et potentissimo exercitui Caesaris luxuriem obiciebant. cui semper omnia ad necessarium usum defuissent. Pompeius, iam cum intra vallum nostri versarentur, equum nactus, detractis imperatoris insignibus, decumana porta se ex castris eiecit, protinusque equo citato Larissam contendit. neque ibi constitit sed eadem celeritate, paucos suos ex fuga nactus, nocturno itinere non intermisso, comitatu equitum triginta ad mare pervenit navemque frumentariam conscendit. (*Caesar*, *Bellum Civile*, iii. 96.)

Lucan, in giving his account of the Pharsaliam Plain after the battle, as usual lays the colours on rather too luridly.

Pharsalus after the Battle

9. Tunc ursi latebras, obsceni tecta domosque
deseruere canes et quicquid nare sagaci
aera non sanum motumque cadavere sentit.
iamque diu volucres civilia castra secutae
conveniunt; vos quae Nilo mutare soletis
Threicias hiemes, ad mollem serius Austrum
istis aves; nunquam se tanto vulture caelum
induit aut plures presserunt aera pennae.
omne nemus misit volucres, omnisque cruenta
alite sanguineis stillavit roribus arbor.
saepe super vultus victoris et impia signa
aut cruor aut alto defluxit ab aethere tabes,
membraque iam lassis deiecit ab unguibus ales.
sic quoque non omnis populus pervenit ad ossa
inque feras discerptus abit; non intima curant
viscera nec totas avide sorbere medullas;

degustant artus ; Latiae pars maxima turbae
fastidita iacet ; quam sol nimbique diesque
longior Emathiis resolutam miscuit arvis.

(*Lucan*, vii. 828.)

From Thrace had come many of the elements of Greek religion, especially in relation to the worship of Bacchus ; and it was there that Orpheus, having finally lost Eurydice, died in the River Hebrus.

The Death of Orpheus

10. Septem illum perhibent totos ex ordine menses
rupe sub aeria, deserti ad Strymonis undam,
flevisse et gelidis haec evolvisse sub antris,
mulcentem tigres et agentem carmine quercus :
qualis populea moerens Philomela sub umbra
amissos queritur fetus quos durus arator
observans nido incolumes detraxit ; at illa
flet noctem ramoque sedens miserabile carmen
integrat et maestis late loca fletibus implet.
nulla Venus, non ulli animum flexere Hymenaei ;
solus Hyperboreas glacies Tanaimque nivalem
arvaque Rhipaeis nunquam viduata pruinis
lustrabat, raptam Eurydicen atque irrita Ditis
dona querens : spretae Ciconum quo munere matres
inter sacra deum nocturnique orgia Bacchi,
discerptum latos iuvenem sparsere per agros.
tum quoque marmorea caput a cervice revulsum
gurgite cum medio portans Oeagrius Hebrus
volveret, Eurydicen vox ipsa et frigida lingua
ah miseram Eurydicen, anima fugiente vocabat ;
Eurydicen toto referebant flumine ripae.

(*Vergil, Georgics*, iv. 507.)

Under the Empire Pannonia, which extended from Vienna to Bucharest, was one of the important defensive provinces; so that the mutiny of the legions there on Tiberius' accession was a serious matter.

THE PANNONIAN LEGIONS MUTINY

11. Hic rerum urbanarum status erat cum Pannonicas legiones seditio incessit, nullis novis causis nisi quod mutatus princeps licentiam turbarum et ex civili bello spem praemiorum ostendebat. castris aestivis tres simul legiones habebantur, praesidente Iunio Blaeso qui solita munia intermiserat. eo principio lascivire miles, discordare, disciplinam et laborem aspernari. erat in castris Percennius quidam, dux olim theatralium operarum, dein gregarius miles, procax lingua et miscere coetus histrionali studio doctus. is imperitos animos et quae esset post Augustum militiae conditio ambigentes, impellere paulatim, nocturnis colloquiis aut flexo in vesperam die, et dilapsis melioribus deterrimum quemque congregare. (*Tacitus*, *Annals*, i. 16.)

To the north of Thessaly lay Mount Olympus, the home of the gods: Homer's description is adapted by Lucretius to emphasise the blessedness of the Epicurean philosophy.

"WHERE FALLS NOT HAIL NOR RAIN NOR ANY SNOW"

12. Nam simul ac ratio tua coepit vociferari
naturam rerum, divina mente coortam,
diffugiunt animi terrores, moenia mundi
discedunt, totum video per inane geri res:
adparet divum nomen sedesque beatae;
quas neque concutiunt venti nec nubila nimbis
adspargunt; neque nix acri concreta pruina
cana cadens violat: semper sine nubibus aether
integer et large diffuso lumine ridet.

his ibi me rebus quaedam divina voluptas
percipit atque horror ; quod sic natura tua vi
tam manifesta patens ex omni parte retecta est.
(*Lucretius*, iii. 14.)

The wooded and delightful pass, "Peneia Tempe," which Pliny describes in the following passage, was the one which opened the way to Thessaly. It was famous for the many occasions when plans had been made in vain for its defence, by Greeks, for instance, against Persians, or by Antiochus against the Romans.

A Fastidious River

13. In eo cursu Tempe vocant $\overline{\mathrm{V}}$ passuum longitudine et ferme sesquiiugeri latitudine, ultra visum hominis attollentibus se leniter convexis iugis, intus valle viridante. hac labitur Peneus vitreus calculo, amoenus circa ripas gramine, canorus avium concentu. accipit amnem Horcon nec recipit, sed olei modo supernatantem, ut dictum est Homero, brevi spatio portatum abdicat, poenales aquas dirisque genitas argenteis suis misceri recusans. (*Pliny, Historia Naturalis*, iv. 31.)

Thessaly was the home of Achilles and his father, Peleus. The marriage of Peleus and Thetis, the sea-nymph, had been a common theme in Greek poetry, and Catullus' longest poem is devoted to it.

The Marriage of Peleus and Thetis

14. Tum Thetidis Peleus incensus fertur amore,
tum Thetis humanos non despexit hymenaeos,
tum Thetidi pater ipse iugandum Pelea sensit.

o nimis optato saeclorum tempore nati
heroes salvete, deum gens, o bona matrum
progenies salvete iterum salvete bonarum.
at simul optatae finito tempore luces
advenere, domum conventu tota frequentat
Thessalia, oppletur laetanti regia coetu :
dona ferunt prae se, declarant gaudia vultu.
deseritur Cieros, linquunt Phthiotica Tempe
Crannonisque domos ac moenia Larisaea ;
Pharsalum coeunt, Pharsalia tecta frequentant.
(*Catullus*, lxiv. 19.)

But Thessaly was also the home of witches, one of whose favourite occupations seems to have been to draw the moon down from heaven! They are frequently mentioned as enchanters by the love-poets.

Propertius finds Calm after the Madness of Love

15. Falsa est ista tuae, mulier, fiducia formae,
olim oculis nimium facta superba meis.
noster amor tales tribuit tibi, Cynthia, laudes ;
versibus insignem te pudet esse meis.
mixtam te varia laudavi saepe figura,
ut, quod non esses, esse putaret amor ;
et color est totiens roseo collatus Eoo,
cum tibi quaesitus candor in ore foret :
quod mihi non patrii poterant avertere amici,
eluere aut vasto Thessala saga mari.
correptus saevo Veneris torrebar aeno ;
vinctus eram versas in mea terga manus.
ecce coronatae portum tetigere carinae,
traiectae Syrtes, ancora iacta mihi est.
nunc demum vasto fessi resipiscimus aestu,
vulneraque ad sanum nunc coiere mea.
(*Propertius*, iii. 24.)

On Mount Parnassus, just south of Thessaly, the Greek "Noah," Deucalion, was stranded in his boat after the Flood. The human race was re-established in a strange way.

Deucalion and Pyrrha Solve the Riddle of the Oracle

16. Mota dea est sortemque dedit : " discedite templo
et velate caput cinctasque resolvite vestes
ossaque post tergum magnae iactate parentis."
obstupuere diu : rumpitque silentia voce
Pyrrha prior iussisque deae parere recusat.
interea repetunt caecis obscura latebris
verba datae sortis secum inter seque volutant.
inde Promethides placidis Epimethida dictis
mulcet et " aut fallax " ait " est sollertia nobis,
aut (pia sunt nullumque nefas oracula suadent)
magna parens terra est : lapides in corpore terrae
ossa reor dici ; iacere hos post terga iubemur."

(*Ovid, Metamorphoses*, i. 381.)

VIII. GREECE

In Greece we find again a far older civilisation than that of Rome, and the remains of a culture which gave to the world the greatest contribution ever made by one people to the genuine advancement of mankind. But after its outburst of tremendous intellectual vitality and amazing artistic achievement, this people had fallen into a maze of niggling politics and petty quarrels, and choked itself. When the Romans appeared in Greece, what they found was a number of small states under the guidance of politicians who were clever sometimes, but dishonest or misguided, or both; and these were striving to escape from the shadow of Macedon and win liberty for themselves. Before the rather tarnished brilliance of these Greeks the Romans stood, half-scandalised and half-admiring, and intensely interested. Here are some Roman comments.

Comparison of Athenian and Roman History

1. Sed profecto fortuna in omni re dominatur; ea res cunctas magis ex libidine quam ex vero celebrat obscuratque. Atheniensium res gestae, sicut ego aestimo, satis amplae magnificaeque fuere, verum aliquantum minores tamen quam fama feruntur. sed quia provenere ibi scriptorum magna ingenia, per terrarum orbem Atheniensium facta pro maximis celebrantur. ita eorum qui ea fecere, virtus tanta habetur quantum verbis ea potuere extollere praeclara ingenia. at populo Romano nunquam ea copia fuit quia prudentissimus quisque negotiosus maxime erat; ingenium nemo sine corpore exercebat; optimus quisque facere quam dicere, sua ab aliis benefacta laudari quam ipse aliorum narrare malebat. (*Sallust, Catiline*, viii.)

Manners of the Athenians

2. Lysandrum Lacedaemonium, cuius modo mentionem feci, dicere aiunt solitum Lacedaemonem esse honestissimum domicilium senectutis; nusquam enim tantum tribuitur aetati, nusquam est senectus honestior. quin etiam memoriae proditum est, cum Athenis ludis quidam in theatrum grandis natu venisset, in magno consessu locum nusquam ei datum a suis civibus; cum autem ad Lacedaemonios accessisset, qui legati cum essent certo in loco consederant, consurrexisse omnes dicuntur et senem sessum recepisse; quibus cum a cuncto consessu plausus esset multiplex datus, dixisse ex iis quendam Athenienses scire quae recta essent sed facere nolle. (*Cicero, De Senectute*, 63.)

There was an innate "levitas" in the Greeks which had become emphasised with their decline and which contrasted strongly with the Roman "gravitas."

Cicero gives his Opinion of Greek Honour

3. Verum tamen hoc dico de toto genere Graecorum: tribuo illis litteras, do multarum artium disciplinam, non adimo sermonis leporem, ingeniorum acumen, dicendi copiam, denique etiam si quae sibi alia sumunt, non repugno; testimoniorum religionem et fidem nunquam ista natio coluit, totiusque huius rei quae sit vis, quae auctoritas, quod pondus, ignorant. Graecus testis cum ea voluntate processit ut laedat, non iuris iurandi sed laedendi verba meditatur. itaque non optimus quisque nec gravissimus, sed impudentissimus loquacissimusque deligitur. sed non dilatabo orationem



A typical Greek theatre at Syracuse. Plays have been acted here within the last ten years.

meam ; etenim potest esse infinita, si mihi libeat totius gentis in testimoniis dicendis explicare levitatem.

(*Cicero, Pro Flacco*, iv. 9.)

Vergil's comparison of the respective claims to fame of Greece and Rome is universally known.

The Greatness of Greece and of Rome

4. Excudent alii spirantia mollius aera,
(credo equidem), vivos ducent de marmore vultus,
orabunt causas melius, caelique meatus
describent radio et surgentia sidera dicent :
tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento
(hae tibi erunt artes), pacisque imponere morem,
parcere subiectis et debellare superbos.

(*Vergil, Aeneid*, vi. 847.)

Horace's contrast is less well known.

The Decline of Greece

5. Ut primum positis nugari Graecia bellis
coepit et in vitium fortuna labier aequa,
nunc athletarum studiis, nunc arsit equorum,
marmoris aut eboris fabros aut aeris amavit,
suspendit picta voltum mentemque tabella,
nunc tibicinibus, nunc est gavisa tragoedis.
quod cupide petiit, mature plena reliquit. . . .
Romae dulce diu fuit et sollemne reclusa
mane domo vigilare, clienti promere iura,
cautos nominibus rectis expendere nummos,
maiores audire, minori dicere per quae
crescere res posset, minui damnosa libido.

(*Horace, Epistles II*. i. 93.)

Horace also knew that Rome owed much of her real culture to Greece.

The Effect of Greece on the Literature of Rome

6. Graecia capta ferum victorem cepit et artes
intulit agresti Latio. sic horridus ille
defluxit numerus Saturnius et grave virus
munditiae pepulere ; sed in longum tamen aevum
manserunt hodieque manent vestigia ruris.
serus enim Graecis admovit acumina chartis,
et post Punica bella, quietus, quaerere coepit
quid Sophocles et Thespis et Aeschylus utile ferrent. (*Horace, Epistles II*. i. 156.)

Though fallen from their greatness to the political level of a third-rate Power, the Athenians retained an obstinate pride, and in foreign affairs showed themselves quite irresponsible in their disregard of the consequences of what they did. Moreover, they attached great importance to matters which to the Romans seemed childish.

Causes of War between Athens and Macedon. 200 B.C.

7. Contraxerunt autem sibi cum Philippo bellum Athenienses haudquaquam digna causa, dum ex vetere fortuna nihil praeter animos servant. Acarnanes duo iuvenes per initiorum dies non initiati templum Cereris, imprudentes religionis, cum cetera turba ingressi sunt. facile eos sermo prodidit absurde quaedam percunctantes, deductique ad antistites templi, cum palam esset per errorem ingressos, tanquam ob infandum scelus interfecti sunt. id tam foede atque hostiliter factum

gens Acarnanum ad Philippum detulit, impetravitque ab eo ut, datis Macedonum auxiliis, bellum se inferre Atheniensibus pateretur. hic exercitus primo terram Atticam ferro ignique depopulatus cum omnis generis praeda in Acarnaniam rediit. (*Livy*, xxxi. 14.)

From what we have seen so far of the national character of the Romans, we might expect that there would be no sympathy between the people of this older world and Rome; and there was a party at Rome which looked with distaste on everything Greek. But this attitude, represented most strongly by Cato, most "typical" of all Romans, was overborne for a time by the phil-Hellenic policy of the great Scipio family. One of Rome's first appearances in Greece was as the restorer of ancient liberties.

PROCLAMATION OF GREEK FREEDOM. 196 B.C.

8. Ad spectaculum considerant et praeco cum tubicine, ut mos est, in mediam aram processit et tuba silentio facto ita pronuntiat: "senatus Romanus et T. Quinctius imperator, Philippo rege Macedonibusque victis, liberos, immunes suis legibus esse iubet Corinthios, Phocenses, Locrensesque omnes et insulam Euboeam et Magnetas, Thessalos, Perrhaebos, Achaeos, Phthiotas." percensuerat omnes gentes quae sub dicione Philippi regis fuerant. audita voce praeconis maius gaudium fuit quam quod universum homines acciperent. vix satis credere se quisque audisse et alii alios tueri mirabundi, velut ad somni vanam speciem; quod ad quemque pertinebat, suarum aurium fidei minimum credentes, proximos interrogabant. revocatus praeco, cum unusquisque non audisse modo sed videre libertatis suae nuntium averet, iterum pronuntiavit eadem. tum ab

certo iam gaudio tantus cum clamore plausus est ortus totiensque repetitus, ut facile appareret nihil omnium bonorum multitudini gratius quam libertatem esse.

(*Livy*, xxxiii. 32.)

But the Greek peoples were their own worst enemies, unable to live and let live, as unstable as the Asiatics and as prone to dishonesty in politics. Cato's distrust and dislike seemed justified, and the more enlightened Scipionic policy was discredited by the actions of the people it championed.

Fate of the Aetolians who had come to Sparta and Murdered the Spartan Tyrant Nabis. 192 B.C.

9. Alexamenus cum omnibus Aetolis citato gradu ad regiam occupandam pergit; corporis custodes, cum in oculis res gereretur, pavor primo cepit; deinde postquam abire Aetolorum agmen videre, concurrunt ad relictum tyranni corpus. nec movisset se quisquam, si extemplo positis armis vocata in contionem multitudo fuisset et oratio habita tempori conveniens; sed ut oportuit in consilio fraude coepto, omnia in maturandam perniciem eorum qui fecerunt sunt acta. dux regia inclusus diem ac noctem in scrutandis thesauris tyranni absumpsit; Aetoli velut capta urbe, quam liberasse videri volebant, in praedam versi. simul indignitas rei simul contemptus animos Lacedaemoniis ad coeundum fecit. alii dicere exturbandos Aetolos et libertatem repetendam; alii, ut caput agendae rei esset, regii generis aliquem in speciem adsumendum. Laconicus eius stirpis erat puer admodum eductus cum liberis tyranni; eum in equum imponunt et armis arreptis Aetolos vagos per urbem caedunt. (*Livy*, xxxv. 36.)

The methods of Rome herself were affected by her intercourse with the peoples of the Eastern Mediterranean, and took on a questionable and over-subtle colour, though she often reverted to the blunter methods which were more peculiarly her own.

Aetolian Envoys are made to Realise their Position. 191 B.C.

10. Id consul ubi audivit, "etiam atque etiam videte" inquit, "Aetoli, ut ita permittatis." tum decretum Phaeneas, in quo id diserte scriptum erat, ostendit. "quando ergo" inquit "ita permittatis, postulo ut mihi Dicaearchum civem vestrum et Menestam Epirotam et Amynandrum, cum principibus Athamanum, quorum consilio ab nobis defecistis, sine mora dedatis." prope dicentem interfatus Romanum Phaeneas "non in servitutem" inquit "sed in fidem tuam nos tradidimus et certum habeo te imprudentia labi, qui nobis imperes quae moris Graecorum non sint." ad ea consul "nec hercule" inquit "magnopere nunc curo quid Aetoli satis ex more Graecorum factum esse censeant, dum ego more Romano imperium inhibeam in deditos modo decreto suo, ante armis victos; itaque ni propere fit quod impero, vinciri vos iam iubebo." adferri catenas et circumsistere lictores iussit. tum fracta Phaeneae ferocia Aetolisque aliis est et tandem cuius condicionis essent senserunt. (*Livy*, xxxvi. 28.)

The final settlement was by force of arms and Rome was supreme. But, as we have seen, it was Greek culture which in the end won, and the Romans showed themselves uncouth.

The Sack of Corinth by Mummius. 146 B.C.

11. Eodem anno quo Carthago concidit, L. Mummius Corinthum funditus eruit. uterque imperator, devictae

a se gentis nomine honoratus, alter Africanus, alter appellatus est Achaicus; nec quisquam ex novis hominibus prior Mummio cognomen virtute partum vindicavit. diversi imperatoribus mores, diversa fuere studia; quippe Scipio tam elegans liberalium studiorum, omnisque doctrinae et auctor et admirator fuit, ut Polybium Panaetiumque praecellentes ingenio viros domi militiaeque secum habuerit; neque enim quisquam hoc Scipione elegantius intervalla negotiorum otio dispunxit semperque aut belli aut pacis serviit artibus. Mummius tam rudis fuit ut capta Corintho, cum maximorum artificum perfectas manibus tabulas ac statuas in Italiam portandas locaret, iuberet praedici conducentibus, si eas perdidissent, novas esse reddituros.

(*Velleius Paterculus*, i. 13.)

Greece became a country of derelict towns; and Sulpicius, Cicero's friend, in trying to console Cicero for the loss of his beloved daughter Tullia, comments on the fallen cities of Greece.

Sulpicius finds Cause for Consolation in the Sight of the Ruined Cities of Greece. 47 B.C.

12. Ex Asia rediens cum ab Aegina Megaram versus navigarem, coepi regiones circumcirca prospicere; post me erat Aegina, ante me Megara, dextra Piraeus, sinistra Corinthus; quae oppida quodam tempore florentissima fuerunt, nunc prostrata et diruta ante oculos iacent. coepi egomet mecum sic cogitare: "hem! nos homunculi indignamur si quis nostrum interiit aut occisus est, quorum vita brevior esse debet, cum uno loco tot oppidorum cadavera proiecta iacent? visne tu te, Servi, cohibere et meminisse hominem te esse natum?" crede mihi, cogitatione ea non mediocriter

sum confirmatus. hoc idem fac ante oculos tibi proponas: modo uno tempore tot viri clarissimi interierunt; et imperio Romano tanta deminutio facta est; omnes provinciae conquassatae: in unius mulierculae animula si iactura facta est, tantopere commoveris?

(*Cicero*, *Ad Familiares*, iv. 5.)

In about A.D. 100 *Juvenal wrote a satire on Rome which was adapted centuries later by Dr. Johnson in his satire on London. In it he shows that to him the Greeks were almost insufferable for their good and bad qualities alike.*

Rome is Demoralised by the Greeks and other Foreigners

13. Non possum ferre, Quirites,
Graecam urbem—quamvis quota portio faecis Achaei?
iam pridem Syrus in Tiberim defluxit Orontes.
hic alta Scyone, ast hic Amydone relicta,
hic Andro, ille Samo, hic Trallibus aut Alabandis
Esquilias dictumque petunt a vimine collem,
viscera magnarum domuum dominique futuri.
ingenium velox, audacia perdita, sermo
promptus et Isaeo torrentior. ede quid illum
esse putes? quemvis hominem secum attulit ad nos:
augur, schoenobates, geometres, pictor, aliptes,
grammaticus, rhetor, medicus, magus, omnia novit.
Graeculus esuriens in caelum, iusseris, ibit.
ad summam non Maurus erat neque Sarmata nec Thrax
qui sumpsit pennas, mediis sed natus Athenis.

(*Juvenal*, iii. 60.)

Practically all Latin literary forms, and a good deal of the subject-matter of Latin literature as well, were taken over from Greek.

Here is a less well-known example of a conventional "Greek" form of introduction for a poem.

THE INTRODUCTION TO THE EPIC OF ACHILLES

14. Magnanimum Aeaciden formidatamque Tonanti
progeniem et patrio vetitam succedere caelo,
diva, refer; quanquam acta viri multa inclita cantu
Maeonio, sed plura vacant: nos ire per omnem
(sic amor est) heroa velis Scyroque latentem
Dulichia proferre tuba; nec in Hectore tracto
sistere sed tota iuvenem deducere Troia.
tu modo, si veteres digno deplevimus haustu,
da fontes mihi, Phoebe, novos ac fronde secunda
necte comas; neque enim Aonium nemus advena pulso
nec mea nunc primis albescunt tempora vittis.
scit Dircaeus ager; meque inter prisca parentum
nomina cumque suo numerant Amphione Thebae.

(*Statius*, *Achilleis*, I. 1.)

Greece was the home of the great myths which became part of the stock-in-trade of Roman poetry. Amongst the most famous stories, apart from the great Trojan cycle, were the tales of the Seven Against Thebes and of the hunting of the Calydonian boar.

Amphiaraus was one of the Seven, and he went to Thebes, knowing that he would die if he went.

AMPHIARAUS IS SWALLOWED UP BY THE EARTH

15. Iamque recessurae paulatim horrescere terrae
summaque terga quati graviorque effervere pulvis
coeperat; inferno mugit iam murmure campus.

bella putant trepidi bellique hunc esse fragorem
hortanturque gradus ; altus tremor arma virosque
mirantesque inclinat equos . . .
ecce alte praeceps humus ore profundo
dissilit inque vicem timuerunt sidera et umbrae.
illum ingens haurit specus et transire parantes
mergit equos ; non arma manu, non frena remisit ;
sicut erat, rectos defert in Tartara currus
respexitque cadens caelum campumque coire.
ingemuit, donec levior distantia rursus
miscuit arva tremor lucemque exclusit Averno.

(*Statius*, *Thebaid*, vii. 794.)

Meleager and Atalanta

16. Ipse pede imposito caput exitiabile pressit
atque ita " sume mei spolium, Nonacria, iuris "
dixit " et in partem veniat mea gloria tecum."
protinus exuvias rigidis horrentia saetis
terga dat et magnis insignia dentibus ora.
illi laetitiae est cum munere muneris auctor ;
invidere alii totoque erat agmine murmur.
e quibus ingenti tendentes bracchia voce
" pone age nec titulos intercipe, femina, nostros,"
Thestiadae clamant " nec te fiducia formae
decipiat, ne sit longe tibi captus amore
auctor " et huic adimunt munus, ius muneris illi.
non tulit et tumida frendens Mavortius ira
" discite, raptores alieni " dixit " honoris,
facta minis quantum distent," hausitque nefando
pectora Plexippi nil tale timentia ferro.

(*Ovid*, *Metamorphoses*, viii. 425.)

IX. GAUL AND GERMANY

So far, with few exceptions, we have seen the Romans in contact only with peoples of an older culture and an older civilisation, peoples to whom they appeared as barbarians and whose world they must at least in part destroy before they could impose upon it the massive structure of their own institutions. But this structure was not complete as Roman thoroughness would have it complete until it had taken in not only the more or less effete relics of the South and East, but also the raw beginnings of the North.

Europe to the North of Italy was peopled throughout the centuries of Roman expansion by vast hordes of real barbarians, wandering warlike tribes who appeared from the East or North-East in waves, driven on by other waves of obscure origin but certain peril to the rising civilisation of Italy.

Such were the Gauls who, in the early stages of Roman history, dealt a powerful blow at Roman security and Roman pride.

THE SACK OF ROME BY THE GAULS. 387 B.C.

1. Romani ex arce plenam hostium urbem cernentes vagosque per omnes vias cursus, cum alia atque alia parte nova aliqua clades oreretur, rem ferre non poterant. quocumque clamor hostium, sonitus flammae et fragor ruentium tectorum animum vertisset, paventes ad omnia oculos flectebant, nec ullius rei praeterquam corporum vindices relicti et tanto ante alios miserandi magis qui unquam obsessi sunt, quod interclusi a patria obsidebantur, omnia sua cernentes in hostium potestate. nec tranquillior nox diem tam foede actum excepit; lux deinde noctem inquieta insecuta est, nec ullum erat tempus quod a novae semper cladis alicuius spectaculo cessaret. (*Livy*, v. 42.)

Though the Romans never forgot the black day of the Allia, and though the fear of a Gallic rising was a sure means of playing on Roman nerves, the Gauls were never any real danger.

The Character of the Gauls

2. Procera corpora, promissae et rutilatae comae, vasta scuta, praelongi gladii; ad hoc cantus ineuntium proelium et ululatus et tripudia et quatientium scuta in patrium quendam modum horrendus armorum crepitus, omnia de industria composita ad terrorem. sed haec quibus insolita et insueta sunt, Graeci et Phryges at Cares timeant; Romanis Gallici tumultus assueti, etiam vanitates notae sunt. semel primo congressu ad Alliam eos olim fugerunt maiores nostri; ex eo tempore per ducentos annos pecorum in modum consternatos caedunt fugantque, et plures prope de Gallis triumphi quam de toto orbe terrarum acti sunt. iam usu hoc cognitum est: si primum impetum, quem fervido ingenio et caeca ira effundunt, sustinueris, fluunt sudore et lassitudine membra, labant arma; mollia corpora, molles ubi ira consedit animos, sol pulvis sitis, ut ferrum non admoveas, prosternunt. (*Livy*, xxxviii. 17.)

More serious opponents were the Germans. The first of their tribes to appear in Roman history are the Cimbri and Teutones, who came near to overwhelming Rome round about 100 B.C. *After this until Trajan's time there were continual wars with the Germans.*

More than Two Hundred Years of German Wars

3. Sescentesimum et quadragesimum annum urbs nostra agebat cum primum audita sunt arma

Cimbrorum: ex quo si ad alterum imperatoris Traiani consulatum computemus, ducenti ferme et decem anni colliguntur. tam diu Germania vincitur. medio tam longi aevi spatio multa in vicem damna. non Samnis, non Poeni, non Hispaniae Galliaeve, ne Parthi quidem saepius admonuere. Germani Carbone et Cassio et Scauro Aurelio et Servilio Caepione Gnaeoque Mallio fusis vel captis, quinque simul consulares exercitus populo Romano, Varum tresque cum eo legiones etiam Caesari abstulerunt; nec impune C. Marius in Italia, divus Iulius in Gallia, Drusus ac Nero et Germanicus in suis eos sedibus perculerunt. inde otium; ac rursus inde pulsi proximis temporibus triumphati magis quam victi sunt. (*Tacitus, Germania*, 37.)

In the "Germania," Tacitus not only gives a valuable account of the conditions of life in Germany in his time, but uses the Germans as a means of showing up the corruption of Roman society and civilisation. Actually though the primitive Germans may have had their full share of simple virtues, they were hardly yet worthy of the name of "civilised."

The Wandering Habits of the Germans

4. Agriculturae non student; maiorque pars victus eorum in lacte, carne consistit; neque quisquam agri modum certum aut fines habet proprios, sed magistratus et principes in annos singulos gentibus cognationibusque hominum qui una coierunt agros attribuunt; atque anno post alio transire cogunt. eius rei multas adferunt causas: ne assidua consuetudine capti studium belli gerundi agricultura commutent, ne latos fines parare studeant, potentioresque

humiliores possessionibus expellant; ne accuratius ad frigora atque aestus vitandos aedificent; ne qua oriatur pecuniae cupiditas, qua ex re factiones dissensionesque nascuntur; ut animi aequitate plebem contineant, cum suas quisque opes cum potentissimis aequas videant. civitatibus maxima laus est quam latissimas circum se vastatis finibus solitudines habere. hoc proprium virtutis existimant, expulsos agris finitimos cedere neque quemquam prope audere consistere.

(*Caesar*, *Bellum Gallicum*, vi. 22.)

Caesar also gives a valuable account of Gallic customs.

Human Sacrifice among the Gauls

5. Natio est omnium Gallorum dedita religionibus; atque ob eam causam qui sunt affecti gravioribus morbis, quique in proeliis periculisque versantur, aut pro victimis homines immolant aut se immolaturos vovent, administrisque ad ea sacrificia Druidibus utuntur; quod pro vita hominis nisi hominis vita reddatur, non posse aliter deorum immortalium numen placari arbitrantur; publiceque eiusdem generis habent instituta sacrificia. alii immani magnitudine simulacra habent quorum contexta viminibus membra vivis hominibus complent, quibus succensis circumventi flamma exanimantur homines. supplicia eorum qui in furto aut latrocinio aut aliqua noxa sint comprehensi, gratiora dis immortalibus esse arbitrantur: sed cum eius generis copia deficit, etiam ad innocentium supplicia descendunt.

(*Caesar*, *Bellum Gallicum*, vi. 16.)

It was in the land between the Po and the Alps, now part of Italy but in early times Gallic territory, that Rome found herself first compelled to adopt the principle of expansion for the sake of consolidation. Between the First and Second Punic Wars—240 to 220 B.C.*—the settlement of Roman citizens may not have been strictly a military occupation, but when there was trouble with the Gauls, a series of short but bloody wars brought the whole region into Roman hands as the province of Gallia Cisalpina,* 195 B.C. *For a century, however, Rome was occupied in the East, and often had to suffer the Gauls as best she could on the Alpine frontier.*

A Roman Defeat Goes Unavenged

6. Eodem anno Cn. Baebius Tamphilus qui ab Aurelio, consule prioris anni, provinciam Galliam acceperat, temere ingressus Gallorum Insubrum fines prope cum toto exercitu est circumventus; supra sex milia et septingentos milites amisit: tanta ex bello quod iam timeri desierat, clades accepta est. ea res L. Lentulum consulem ab urbe excivit. qui ut in provinciam venit plenam tumultus, trepido exercitu accepto, praetorem multis probris increpitum provincia decedere atque abire Romam iussit. neque ipse consul memorabile quicquam gessit, comitiorum causa Romam revocatus. (*Livy*, xxxii. 7.)

For over sixty years after the establishment of the province, no action was taken beyond the frontiers. Rome, true to her traditional policy, had made special allies of the Aedui, who were indirectly the occasion for Julius Caesar's conquest of the whole of Gallia. In 59 B.C. *the problem was taken in hand.*

Caesar Determines to Keep Out Ariovistus

7. His rebus cognitis, Caesar Gallorum animos verbis confirmavit, pollicitusque est sibi eam rem curae

futuram: magnam se habere spem et beneficio suo et auctoritate adductum Ariovistum finem iniuriis facturum. hac oratione habita concilium dimisit, et secundum ea multae res eum hortabantur quare sibi eam rem cogitandam et suscipiendam putaret: in primis quod Aeduos, fratres consanguineosque saepenumero ab senatu appellatos, in servitute atque ditione Germanorum videbat teneri, eorumque obsides esse apud Ariovistum ac Sequanos intelligebat: quod in tanto imperio populi Romani turpissimum sibi et reipublicae esse arbitrabatur. paulatim autem Germanos consuescere Rhenum transire et in Galliam magnam eorum multitudinem venire, populo Romano periculosum videbat: neque sibi homines feros ac barbaros temperaturos existimabat quin, cum omnem Galliam occupassent, ut ante Cimbri Teutonesque fecissent, in Provinciam exirent atque inde in Italiam contenderent. (*Caesar*, *Bellum Gallicum*, i. 33.)

Caesar's seven years in Gaul were marked by many dramatic events, one of the most famous of which is the relief of Quintus Cicero at the last moment by Caesar.

Quintus Cicero Besieged and Relieved by Caesar

8. Venit magnis itineribus in Nerviorum fines. ibi ex captivis cognoscit quae apud Ciceronem gerantur quantoque in periculo res sit. tum cuidam ex equitibus Gallis magnis praemiis persuadet uti ad Ciceronem epistolam deferat. hanc Graecis conscriptam litteris mittit, ne intercepta epistola nostra ab hostibus consilia cognoscantur. si adire non possit, monet ut tragulam

cum epistola ad amentum deligata intra munitiones castrorum abiciat. in litteris scribit se cum legionibus profectum celeriter affore; hortatur ut pristinam virtutem retineat. Gallus, periculum veritus, ut erat praeceptum, tragulam mittit; haec casu ad turrim adhaesit neque ab nostris biduo animadversa, tertio die a quodam milite conspicitur; dempta ad Ciceronem defertur. ille perlectum in conventu militum recitat maximaque laetitia omnes afficit. tum fumi incendiorum procul videbantur: quae res omnem dubitationem adventus legionum expulit.

(*Caesar*, *Bellum Gallicum*, v. 48.)

During this period came the first Roman invasion of Britain in which little permanent was effected. In Gaul, after a long struggle, Caesar was triumphant, and the last great Gallic leader, Vercingetorix, was crushed at Alesia in 51 B.C.

Surrender of Vercingetorix

9. Conspicati ex oppido caedem et fugam suorum, desperata salute, copias a munitionibus reducunt. fit protinus, hac re audita, ex castris Gallorum fuga. quod nisi crebris subsidiis ac totius diei labore milites fuissent defessi, omnes hostium copiae deleri potuissent. de media nocte missus equitatus novissimum agmen consequitur: magnus numerus capitur atque interficitur; reliqui ex fuga in civitates discedunt. postero die Vercingetorix, concilio convocato, id se bellum suscepisse non suarum necessitatum sed communis libertatis causa demonstrat; et quoniam sit fortunae cedendum, ad utramque rem se illis offerre, seu morte sua Romanis satisfacere seu vivum tradere velint. mittuntur de his rebus ad Caesarem

legati. iubet arma tradi, principes produci. ipse in munitione pro castris consedit: eo duces producuntur. Vercingetorix deditur, arma proiciuntur. reservatis Aeduis atque Arvernis, si per eos civitates recuperare posset, ex reliquis captivis toto exercitu capita singula praedae nomine distribuit.

(*Caesar, Bellum Gallicum*, vii. 88.)

Thus Gaul, as far as the Rhine, came finally into Roman hands. But under the Empire, expansion, as if it had become a habit, still went on. It could not go on indefinitely, and in later years the barbarians inflicted more than one disaster on Rome, and it was they who in the end were to invade Italy and plunder the Empire as it tottered to its fall.

Augustus Mourns the Loss of his Legions. A.D. 9

10. Graves ignominias cladesque, duas omnino nec alibi quam in Germanis accepit, Lollianam et Varianam; sed Lollianam maioris infamiae quam detrimenti; Varianam paene exitiabilem, tribus legionibus cum duce legatisque et auxiliis omnibus caesis. hac nuntiata excubias per urbem indixit, ne quis tumultus per urbem existeret; et praesidibus provinciarum prorogavit imperium ut et a peritis et assuetis socii continerentur. vovit et magnos ludos Iovi Optimo Maximo, si rempublicam in meliorem statum vertisset; quod factum Cimbrico Marsicoque bello erat. adeo namque consternatum ferunt ut per continuos menses barba capilloque submisso caput interdum foribus illideret, vociferans: "Quinctili Vare, legiones redde"; diemque cladis quotannis maestum haberet ac lugubrem.

(*Suetonius, Augustus*, 23.)

Lollius had suffered a severe defeat amongst these northern barbarians in 16 B.C., *and incurred the enmity of Tiberius, who later became Emperor. But in the following poem we find Horace writing to Lollius in cordial terms of friendship.*

Men Owe their Fame to the Poets

11. Vixere fortes ante Agamemona
multi ; sed omnes illacrimabiles
urgentur ignotique longa
nocte, carent quia vate sacro.

paulum sepultae distat inertiae
celata virtus. non ego te meis
chartis inornatum silebo
totve tuos patiar labores

impune, Lolli, carpere lividas
obliviones. est animus tibi
rerumque prudens et secundis
temporibus dubiisque rectus,

vindex avarae fraudis et abstinens
ducentis ad se cuncta pecuniae,
consulque non unius anni.

(*Horace*, *Odes*, iv. 9, 25.)

After the first subjugation of the East, Rome took definite steps against her northern neighbour by the establishment of the province of Gallia Narbonensis, the modern Provence, which became one of the most cultured and delightful provinces of the Empire. Here is part of Ausonius's eulogy of Narbo.

A Great City

12. Tu Gallia prima togati
nominis attollis Latio proconsule fasces.
quis memoret portusque tuos montesque lacusque ?

quis populos vario discrimine vestis et oris?
quodque tibi quondam Pario de marmore templum
tantae molis erat quantam non sperneret olim
Tarquinius Catulusque iterum postremus et ille
aurea qui statuit Capitoli culmina, Caesar?
te maris Eoi merces et Iberica ditant
aequora; te classes Libyci Siculique profundi;
et quicquid vario per flumina, per freta cursu
advehitur, toto tibi navigat orbe cataplus.

(*Ausonius, Ordo nobilium urbium*, xiii. 10.)

The greatest river of southern Gaul was the Rhone, with the important seaport of Massilia at its mouth. Its crossing by Hannibal on his way to Italy was an achievement only less notable than his passage of the Alps.

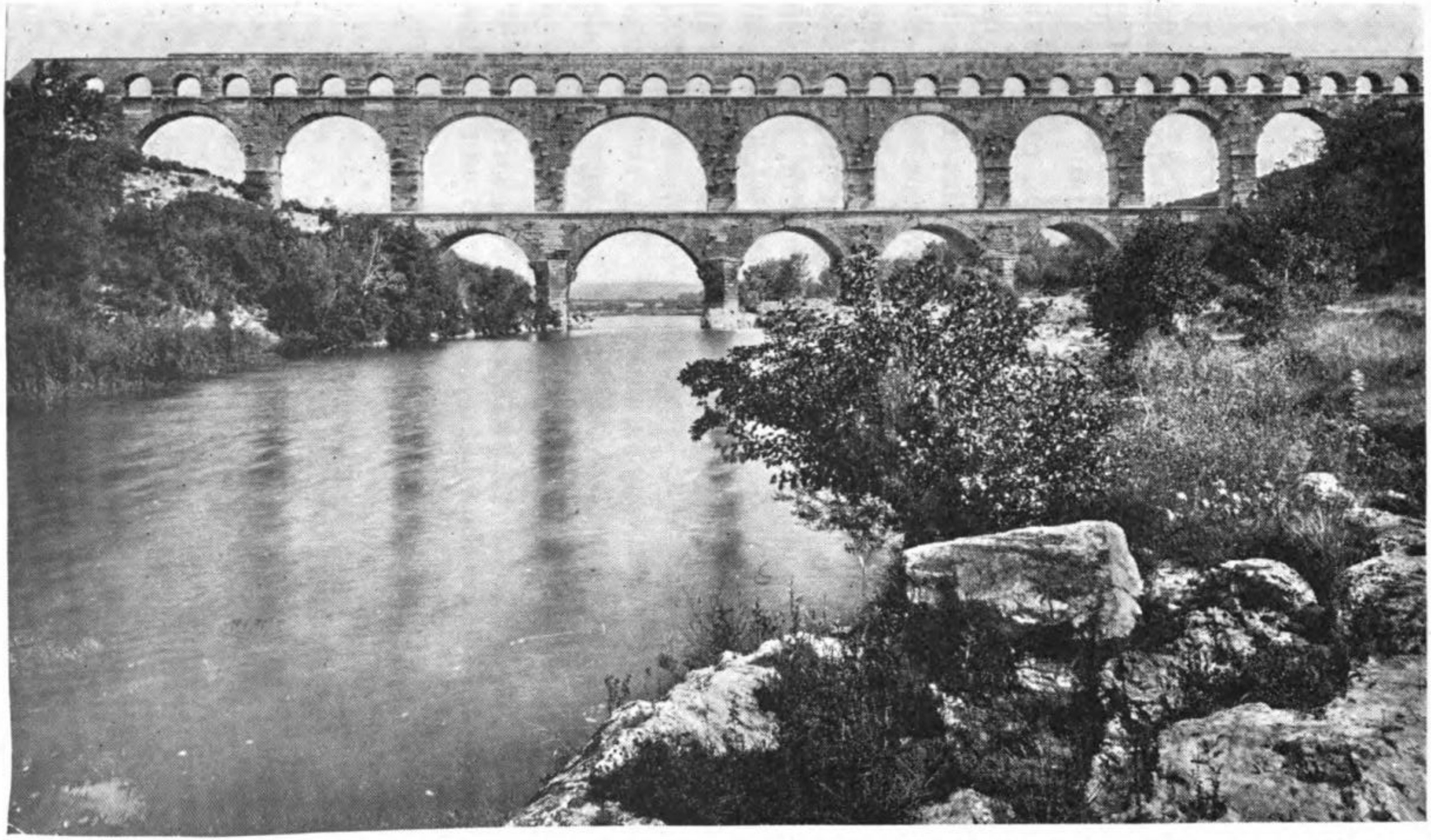
A Great River

13. Aggeribus caput Alpinis et rupe nivali
proserit in Celtas ingentemque extrahit amnem
spumanti Rhodanus proscindens gurgite campos
ac propere in pontum lato ruit incitus alveo.
auget opes stanti similis tacitoque liquore
mixtus Arar, quem gurgitibus complexus anhelis
cunctantem immergit pelago raptumque per arva
ferre vetat patrium vicina ad litora nomen.
belua non retinet tardante Libyssa timore;
at gregis illapsu fremebundo territus atras
expavit moles Rhodanus, stagnisque refusis
torsit arenoso minitantia murmura fundo.

(*Silius Italicus, Punica*, iii. 447.)



An Arch of Honour at Orange in Provence. Provence became almost a second Italy and its towns vied with Rome in civilisation.



The Roman engineer built for eternity; his aqueducts still stand ready to do their work as they did 1900 years ago. The Pont du Gard.

Before Gaul was conquered it had been, like Asia, "peacefully penetrated" by Roman business men. According to Cicero, the Gallic provinces were full of this class.

The Roman Business Man in Gaul

14. Hoc praetore oppressam esse aere alieno Galliam accusat. A quibus? a civibus Romanis qui in Gallia negotiantur. cur eorum verba non audimus? audacter hoc dico: referta Gallia est negotiatorum, plena civium Romanorum; nemo Gallorum sine cive Romano quicquam negotii gerit: nummus in Gallia nullus sine civium Romanorum tabulis commovetur. iam unae tabulae proferantur in quibus vestigium sit aliquod, quod significet pecuniam Fonteio datam; unum ex toto negotiatorum, colonorum, publicanorum, aratorum, pecuariorum numero testem producant: vere accusatum esse concedam. (*Cicero, Pro Fonteio*, i. 1.)

On the whole, the Northern frontiers were secure.

The Achievements of the Claudii

15. Videre Raetis bella sub Alpibus
Drusum gerentem Vindelici; diu
lateque victrices catervae
consiliis iuvenis revictae
sensere quid mens rite, quid indoles
nutrita faustis sub penetralibus
posset, quid Augusti paternus
in pueros animus Neronis.
fortes creantur fortibus et bonis;
est in iuvencis, est in equis patrum
virtus, nec imbellem feroces
progenerant aquilae columbam.

nil Claudiae non perficiunt manus,
quas et benigno numine Iupiter
defendit et curae sagaces
expediunt per acuta belli.

(*Horace*, *Odes*, iv. 4.)

The German national hero has survived under the title of Hermann der Cherusker. Tacitus had a high opinion of him.

Tacitus Does Justice to Arminius

16. Ceterum Arminius abscedentibus Romanis et pulso Maroboduo regnum affectans libertatem popularium adversam habuit, petitusque armis cum varia fortuna certaret, dolo propinquorum cecidit: liberator haud dubie Germaniae, et qui non primordia populi Romani, sicut alii reges ducesque, sed florentissimum imperium lacessierit, proeliis ambiguus, bello non victus. septem et triginta annos vitae, duodecim potentiae explevit, caniturque adhuc barbaras apud gentes, Graecorum annalibus ignotus qui sua tantum mirantur, Romanis haud perinde celebris, dum vetera extollimus recentium incuriosi. (*Tacitus*, *Annals*, ii. 88.)

X. SICILY

Sicily, which had been colonised by Greeks about 730 B.C., *and in which the struggle between Carthage and Greece raged for long periods, lay near to Rome's frontier and directly in the line of further expansion as soon as the Romans had achieved the conquest of Italy. Being, moreover, a source of great natural wealth, it had economic importance as well.*

Aeneas, in his search for Italy, reached Sicily before he was driven off his course to Carthage; and at Lilybaeum his father, Anchises, died.

THE DEATH OF ANCHISES

1. Sicanio praetenta sinu iacet insula contra
Plemmyrium undosum: nomen dixere priores
Ortygiam. Alpheum fama est huc Elidis amnem
occultas egisse vias subter mare; qui nunc
ore, Arethusa, tuo Siculis confunditur undis . . .
hinc Drepani me portus et illacrimabilis ora
accipit. hic, pelagi tot tempestatibus actus,
heu! genitorem, omnis curae casusque levamen,
amitto Anchisen. hic me, Pater optime, fessum
deseris, heu! tantis nequiquam erepte periclis.
nec vates Helenus, cum multa horrenda moneret,
hos mihi praedixit luctus, non dira Celaeno.
hic labor extremus, longarum haec meta viarum;
hinc me digressum vestris deus appulit oris.

(*Vergil*, *Aeneid*, iii. 692.)



"Sicily, the island of beauty, the home of the gods." Taormina, a typical hill town.

Sicily, too, became the home of the idyll and "idyllic" poetry. Vergil, therefore, in his "Eclogues" or "Bucolics" gave a Sicilian atmosphere to his shepherds and their songs.

The Death of Daphnis

2. Extremum hunc, Arethusa, mihi concede laborem.
pauca meo Gallo, sed quae legat ipsa Lycoris
carmina sunt dicenda: neget quis carmina Gallo?
Quae nemora aut qui vos saltus tenuere, puellae
Naides, indigno cum Gallus amore periret?
nam neque Parnassi vobis iuga, nam neque Pindi
ulla moram fecere neque Aonie Aganippe.
illum etiam lauri, etiam flevere myricae.
stant et oves circum; nostri nec paenitet illas,
nec te paeniteat pecoris, divine poeta;
(et formosus oves ad flumina pavit Adonis),—
venit et upilio; tardi venere bubulci;
uvidus hiberna venit de glande Menalcas.
omnes "unde amor iste," rogant, "tibi"? tristis at ille—
"ibo et Chalcidico quae sunt mihi condita versu
carmina pastoris Siculi modulabor avena.
certum est in silvis, inter spelaea ferarum
malle pati, tenerisque meos incidere amores
arboribus; crescent illae; crescetis amores."
(*Vergil, Eclogue* x.)

Ovid describes the "idyllic" scene where Persephone was picking flowers before she was carried off by Pluto.

The Rape of Persephone

3. Filia, consuetis ut erat comitata puellis,
errabat nudo per sua prata pede.
valle sub umbrosa locus est aspergine multa
uvidus ex alto desilientis aquae.

tot fuerant illic quot habet natura colores,
pictaque dissimili flore nitebat humus.
quam simul aspexit " comites, accedite " dixit,
" et mecum vestros flore replete sinus."
carpendi studio paulatim longius itur,
et dominam casu nulla secuta comes.
hanc videt et visam patruus velociter aufert,
regnaque caeruleis in sua portat equis.
illa quidem clamabat : " io, carissima mater,
auferor " ; ipsa suos absciderat que sinus.
panditur interea Diti via, iamque diurnum
lumen inadsueti vix patiuntur equi.
attonita est plangore Ceres ; modo venerat Hennam ;
nec mora—" me miseram ! filia," dixit, " ubi es " ?
quocunque ingreditur, miseris loca cuncta querelis
implet ut amissum cum gemit ales Ityn.

(*Ovid*, *Fasti*, iv. 42.)

The volcanic action of Mount Aetna, according to the myth, was due to the burial beneath it of one of the Giants after their defeat by the gods.

Aetna's Volcano

4. Portus ab accessu ventorum immotus et ingens
ipse : sed horrificis iuxta tonat Aetna ruinis,
interdumque atram prorumpit ad aethera nubem
turbine fumantem piceo et candente favilla,
attollitque globos flammarum et sidera lambit.
interdum scopulos avulsaque viscera montis
erigit eructans liquefactaque saxa sub auras
cum gemitu glomerat fundoque exaestuat imo.

fama est Enceladi semiustum fulmine corpus
urgeri mole hac, ingentemque insuper Aetnam
impositam ruptis flamma expirare caminis,
et fessum quotiens mutet latus, intremere omnem
murmure Trinacriam et caelum subtexere fumo.
noctem illam tecti silvis immania monstra
perferimus nec quae sonitum det causa videmus.

(*Vergil*, *Aeneid*, ii. 570.)

When Syracuse fell to the Romans during the Second Punic War, the famous scientist, Archimedes, was murdered. His tomb fell into decay, being only rediscovered by Cicero when he was Quaestor in Sicily in 75 B.C.

A Humble Citizen of Arpi finds the Great Archimedes' Tomb

5. Archimedis ego quaestor ignoratum a Syracusanis, cum esse omnino negarent, indagavi sepulcrum. tenebam enim quosdam senariolos quos in eius monumento esse inscriptos acceperam: qui declarabant in summo sepulcro sphaeram esse positam cum cylindro. ego autem cum omnia lustrabam oculis—est enim ad portas magna frequentia sepulcrorum—animadverti columellam non multum e dumis eminentem: in qua erat sphaerae figura et cylindri. atque ego statim Syracusanis dixi me illud ipsum arbitrari esse quod quaererem. immissi purgarunt et aperuerunt locum; apparebat epigramma, exesis posterioribus partibus versiculorum. ita nobilissima Graeciae civitas, quondam vero etiam doctissima, sui civis unius acutissimi monumentum ignorasset, nisi ab homine Arpinate didicisset.

(*Cicero*, *Tusculan Disputations*, v. 23, 64.)

At the end of the First Punic War, 241 B.C., *the greater part of Sicily was given over to Rome, and in Roman hands became the first " province " governed by a Roman magistrate. The latter ruled with absolute " imperium " under a definite code of laws, but often not for the benefit of the governed. As Cicero said, " Provinciae sunt praedia populi Romani."*

The Greek Inhabitants of Sicily

6. Et quoniam quasi quaedam praedia populi Romani sunt vectigalia nostra et provinciae, quemadmodum vos propinquis vestris praediis maxime delectamini, sic populo Romano iucunda suburbanitas est huiusce provinciae. iam vero hominum ipsorum, iudices, ea patientia, virtus, frugalitasque est, ut proxime ad nostram disciplinam illam veterem, non ad hanc quae nunc increbruit, videantur accedere : nihil ceterorum simile Graecorum, nulla desidia, nulla luxuries, contra summus labor in publicis privatisque rebus, summa parsimonia, summa diligentia. sic porro nostros homines diligunt ut iis solis neque publicanus neque negotiator odio sit. magistratuum autem nostrorum iniurias ita multorum tulerunt ut nunquam ante hoc tempus ad aram legum praesidiumque vestrum publico consilio confugerint.

(*Cicero, In Verrem*, ii. 2, 7.)

Owing to the notoriety of the Verres' case in 70 B.C., *and the fame which Cicero gained from his handling of the prosecution, we can take Sicily as the test case of provincial governorship. Cicero's success against him shows that general feeling was at any rate against the type of governor that Verres had been.*

Verres in Sicily

7. Hoc praetore Siculi neque suas leges neque nostra senatus consulta neque communia iura tenuerunt ;

tantum quisque habet in Sicilia quantum hominis avarissimi et libidinosissimi aut imprudentiam subterfugit aut satietati superfuit. nulla res per triennium nisi ad nutum istius iudicata est, nulla res tam patria cuiusquam atque avita fuit, quae non ab eo imperio istius abiudicaretur. innumerabiles pecuniae ex aratorum bonis novo nefarioque instituto coactae, socii fidelissimi in hostium numero existimati; portus munitissimi, maximae tutissimaeque urbes piratis praedonibusque patefactae, nautae militesque Siculorum, socii nostri atque amici, fame necati, classes optimae cum magna ignominia populi Romani amissae atque perditae. (*Cicero*, *ibid.*, i. 4, 13).

Verres' Corrupt Methods in Fleet Requisitions

8. Rem navalem primum ita esse dico administratam, non uti provincia defenderetur sed uti classis nomine pecunia quaereretur. superiorum praetorum consuetudo cum haec fuisset, ut naves civitatibus certusque numerus nautarum militumque imperaretur, maximae et locupletissimae civitati Mamertinae nihil horum imperavisti. ob hanc rem quid tibi Mamertini clam pecuniae dederint, post si videbitur, ex ipsorum litteris testibusque quaeremus. navem vero cybaeam maximam triremis instar, palam aedificatam sumptu publico tuo nomine, publice, sciente tota Sicilia, per magistratum senatumque Mamertinum tibi datam donatamque esse dico. eam navem nuper egomet vidi Veliae multique alii viderunt, pulcherrimam atque ornatissimam, iudices.

(*Ibid.*, ii. 5, 43.)

With this picture, we may compare Cicero's description of his own behaviour.

An Honest Quaestor

9. Non vereor ne quis audeat dicere ullius in Sicilia quaesturam aut gratiorem aut clariorem fuisse. frumenti in summa caritate maximum numerum miseram: negotiatoribus comis, mercatoribus iustus, municipibus liberalis, sociis abstinens, omnibus eram visus in omni officio diligentissimus. excogitati quidam erant a Siculis honores inauditi. itaque hac spe decedebam ut mihi populum Romanum ultro omnia delaturum putarem. (*Cicero, Pro Plancio*, 64.)

The climax of the speech against Verres gives some idea of the peculiar position which Sicily occupied in matters of "religio." It had been, as it were, the home of the holiest.

Appeal to the Gods of Sicily

10. . . . teque Ceres et Libera, quarum sacra, sicut opiniones hominum ac religiones ferunt, longe maximis atque occultissimis caerimoniis continentur, a quibus initia vitae atque victus, morum legum mansuetudinis humanitatis hominibus et civitatibus data esse dicuntur, quarum sacra populus Romanus a Graecis adscita et accepta tanta religione et publice et privatim tuetur, . . . cuius simulacrum erat tale ut homines cum viderent aut ipsam videre se Cererem aut effigiem Cereris non humana manu factam sed de caelo lapsam arbitrarentur, vos etiam atque etiam imploro atque appello, sanctissimae deae, quae illos Hennensis lacus lucos incolitis, cunctaeque Siciliae praesidetis. . . .

(*Cicero, In Verrem*, ii. 5, 187.)

"FINALE"

Every Roman, or even every Roman citizen throughout the Empire, found his affection, in the last resort, centred on Rome: Italy, the land of heroes, and Rome the hub of the universe.

The Unrivalled Glory of Italy

Sed neque Medorum silvae, ditissima terra,
nec pulcher Ganges atque auro turbidus Hermus
laudibus Italiae certent, non Bactra neque Indi
totaque turiferis Panchaia pinguis harenis.
haec loca non tauri spirantes naribus ignem
invertere satis immanis dentibus hydri,
nec galeis densisque virum seges horruit hastis;
sed gravidae fruges et Bacchi Massicus umor
implevere; tenent oleae armentaque laeta.
hic ver assiduum atque alienis mensibus aestas.
adde tot egregias urbes operumque laborem
tot congesta manu praeruptis oppida saxis
fluminaque antiquos subterlabentia muros.
haec eadem argenti rivos aerisque metalla
ostendit venis atque auro plurima fluxit.
haec genus acre virum, Marsos pubemque Sabellam
adsuetumque malo Ligurem Volscosque verutos
extulit, haec Decios Marios magnosque Camillos,
Scipiadas duros bello et te, maxime Caesar,
qui nunc extremis Asiae iam victor in oris
imbellem avertis Romanis arcibus Indum.
salve, magna parens frugum, Saturnia tellus,
magna virum; tibi res antiquae laudis et artis
ingredior, sanctos ausus recludere fontes,
Ascraeumque cano Romana per oppida carmen.

(*Vergil*, *Georgics*, ii. 136.)



All Romans knew that their greatness depended on their loyal service of their gods.
The Ara Pacis, a religious procession.

NOTES

I. SPAIN

1

1. **Scipiones.** Young Scipio (later Africanus) had a difficult time in Spain ; and both his father and his uncle met their death there.
2. **Viriathus.** *Cf.* No. 7.
3. **Numantini belli.** Numantia was captured in **133** B.C. by Scipio Africanus the Younger, after the agreement made by the Spaniards with the Consul Mancinus had been rejected by the Senate.
4. **consumpserunt . . . exercuerunt . . . concusserunt,** " wore out . . . tested . . . shattered."
5. **ignominia dediti imperatoris,** " the disgrace arising from the surrender of a commander."
7. **patrum aetate,** " in the time of our fathers," *i.e.* thirty or so years ago.
8. **Sertorium.** *Cf.* No. 8. Silver Latin authors—those who wrote after the time of Augustus—loved, like modern journalists, to write with exaggerations.
12. **frequentes,** " thickly populated."
12. **ad eam pacem ut,** " to so complete a peace that . . ."

2

(*A favourite anecdote with the Romans*)

3. **adegit me nunquam fore,** " bound me by oath never to be."
8. **aliquos** (emphatic) : " I shall look until I find *somebody* to be an enemy of Rome."
10. **cum cogitabis . . . si compellet.** Notice the tenses.

12. **in id consilium**: *in* with the Acc. is sometimes used to mean "for the purpose of."
12. **cum quo . . . possis** (Relative Purpose Clause), "with whom you may . . ."

3

2. **eximia forma** (Abl. of "description"), "of so fair a form."
4. **accepit desponsam,** "learnt that she was betrothed."
5. **Alluceio.** Notice the Case in this idiom.
7. **ubi primum.** Almost the same in meaning as *simul ac.*
8. **hanc mercedem unam,** "this reward alone."
10. **virum bonum.** Almost the equivalent of our "gentleman."
13. **invocare,** historic Infinitive.
14. **quoniam . . . esset.** Notice the Mood: it is part of what A. said: "since by himself alone he could never achieve it."

4

2. **instituit,** "set about attacking it."
6. **concesserunt,** *concedere* has two meanings: "to concede" and "to move away": here "retired."
11. **missis qui . . . peterent,** lit. "men having been sent who should," *i.e.* "after sending messengers to request a safe conduct for him if he came to the camp."
13. **sub eone.** **Ne** may be used in simple Indirect Questions: "whether under his authority."
15. **Graccho permittente** (notice the different meaning of *permittere* from that in line 7), "when Gracchus granted this also."
16. **fideli opera,** "with loyal efforts."

5

1. **lustro tertio,** lit. "in the third lustrum," *i.e.* after fifteen years, in 24 B.C. A "lustrum" was a period of five years.
3. **peractis imperiis,** "his spheres of command accomplished."
5. **Cantaber, Medus,** etc. All the various tribes from East to West whom Augustus, or his generals, had subdued.
6. **Medusque et. que . . . et** may be used as a variation of *et . . . et*, to mean "both . . . and."
11. **beluosus.** To the Romans, Britain was a land of strange beings at the ends of the earth.
13. **non paventis funera,** "the lands of Gaul that fear not death."
16. **compositis armis,** "their arms composed to peace."

6

1. **Nec . . . fuerit**: either a negative command with a "poetic" use of *nec* for *neve*, or a Perfect Subjunctive of "polite assertion."
3. **sero,** from the Noun *serum*, "whey." Distinguish from **sērus.**
6. **onagrus,** "wild ass"; **lepus,** "hare"; **damma,** "deer; **aper,** "wild boar"; **volutabrum,** lit. "a wallowing place," "lair."

7

2. **nec immerito, quippe,** "and quite naturally, since."
3. **fuisset et cum . . . ,** "and it would have been the case with the C. too."
6. **vaticinanti similis,** "like a prophet."
10. **vir calliditatis acerrimae,** "a man of the most vigorous ability": *calliditas* usually implies "cunning" as well as "ability."

11. **qui ex venatore . . . cecidit.** A long sentence which runs quite straightforwardly if you break it up: "turning from a hunter to a robber, . . . not content to . . . , laid waste . . . , attacked . . . , and almost destroyed Claudius."

13. **omnia citra ultraque,** "everything on the nearer and farther side."

18. **tropaea,** in apposition to the Object: "our standards as trophies."

8

1. **Mithridates.** *Cf.* VI. 4.

1. **tempus . . . contulit,** "used the time not to forget—but to prepare."

8. **ut cum duobus . . . copiis.** Notice how the phrases are piled up to produce the effect of an overwhelming enemy: "in two places at different ends of the earth; fighting with the same policy; by a double force of the enemy."

10. **ancipiti . . . districti,** "distracted by a double effort."

11. **alterius partis,** "the danger from the one side," *i.e.* from S. in Spain.

13. **Cn. Pompei.** Cicero, speaking in 66 B.C., is referring to the activities of Pompey the Great in Spain, 76-72 B.C.

9

13. **consuetudine . . . capere,** "began, according to the habits of the R. to take up their position . . . and to cut off our men from their line of communications."

10

Martial was a loyal Spaniard and a genuine lover of the country. Notice how he uses the names of places he loved, to heighten the effect of his verse.

1. **tacende.** Vocative of the Gerund., lit. "man not to be passed over in silence by the C. races."

8. **Pomona**, the goddess of *poma*, apples ; the goddess of fruits.
9. **aestus . . . Tago**, " you will triumph over the heat by retiring to the banks of the gold-bearing Tagus."
10. **obscurus umbris arborum**, " covered by the shadow of trees."
12. **vincit nives**, " is colder than snow."
17. **horridus**, " shaggy." **Liburnus** : the Liburnians lived in the North Balkans, and were commonly used as slaves for heavy work in Rome.
18. **viduarum.** Trying to win influence with wealthy and childless widows was a notorious occupation among certain classes at this time.

11

3. **dum qui vos . . . solutae**, " he who led you through the twin arts," of prose and verse. **vinctae pede**, lit. " bound in its foot," *i.e.* in verse.
6. **felix tellus**, Baetica, in Spain.
8. **Melete.** Homer was supposed to have been born at Smyrna, which is near the River Meles.
9. **Mantua**, Vergil's birthplace.
14. **Orpheos**, a Greek Genitive of " Orpheus." The Muse has been mourning all the time between Orpheus' death and Lucan's birth !
16. **docti furor arduus Lucreti.** A magnificent and untranslatable description of Lucretius : " the towering, frenzied genius of L."
17. **Latinis**, as you sing to the Latins.

12

3. **Arpi** was Cicero's birthplace, hence it is called " eloquent " ; but Lucius is as great.
4. **nos . . . non pudeat**, " we should not be ashamed to speak of."

7. **metallo.** Spain is noted for its mines and its flowers and its holidays.
8. **Chalybasque Noricosque.** Peoples famous as metal miners and workers. Martial says that the Spaniards are as good.
13. **et quae . . . Vativescae,** "and the fields which M. tills with strong bullocks in winding Vativesca."
16. **rideas licebit,** as we should say, "laugh if you will."

II. AFRICA

1

2. **humi . . . pecoribus,** lit. "to whom was pasture on the ground as for cattle," *i.e.* "who lived on grass like cattle."
7. **multis sibi quisque . . . petentibus;** *quisque*, strictly, has no grammatical construction. The Subject of the sentence is *exercitus*, and *multis petentibus* is an Ablative Abs. parallel to *amisso duce*. But *sibi quisque* was so common in Latin phrases describing what "each man did for himself" that it became almost standard, and so here *quisque* remains in the Nominative.
10. **nostro mari,** the sea round Italy.
11. **intra Oceanum,** "approached nearer to the ocean," which was thought to flow round the world and whose Eastern waters were the Indus.
12. **tuguriis,** "a hut"; similar probably to the Highland crofts.
14. **ignara lingua,** "their ignorance of the language"; as in phrases like *urbs capta* the important idea is in the Adjective.
16. **tentantes agros,** "in their search for fields."
17. **semet,** an emphatic form of **se**.
17. **Numidas.** The word is the same as "nomad"; people who wandered about with their cattle.

2

The foundation of a city was to a Roman a very solemn affair, and required the most careful observance of ceremony in the general establishment of the walls, the public buildings such as temples, and the constitutional organisation.

1. **magalia**, " huts " ; possibly similar to *tuguria.*
3. **ducere** : historic Infinitive.
9. **decora alta**. The columns are spoken of as " tall glories," *i.e.* ornaments, of the theatre that is to be built.
12. **mirabile dictu**, " wonderful to relate." Note this use of the Supine in **-u** after certain Adjectives.
13. **cernitur ulli**, " was not seen by anyone." This is called the Dative of the Agent, used in poetry, but it is really a Dative of the person interested : " was not visible for anyone." Aeneas, as the son of Venus and thus under divine protection, could become invisible.

3

A good deal of Horace's effectiveness depends on the order and antithesis of words. In this case it is the contrast between what should have been and what was, or between what seemed to be and what was.

3. **militibus** (Dative of " disadvantage "), " torn from the soldiers."
6. **arva . . . nostro**, " the fields devastated by us in war cultivated." Notice the emphatic and effective position of **Marte**.
8. **scilicet**, a sarcastic word, " I suppose."
12. **ruinis** (Instrumental Abl.), " made loftier by the shameful ruin."
14. **capitis minor**, lit. " less in the matter of his rights as a citizen." **Caput** was the regular word for a citizen's legal position, and the loss of those rights was called *capitis deminutio*.

18. **firmaret.** Subj. of Purpose.
18. **alias.** Distinguish between this Adverb and the Acc. Fem. Pl. of *alius*.
22. **non aliter . . . quam si,** "not otherwise than if," "just as if."
24. **reditus** (Object of *morantem*), "delaying his return."
27. **Venafranos.** Notice the effect of the place-names.
28. **Lacedaemonium Tarentum.** Tarentum, in South Italy, was the only colony ever founded by the great Greek city of Sparta.

4

The style is concise, almost metallic all the way through, so as to give the impression of Hannibal's almost non-human character.

4. **patientia par.** The Verb is omitted.
4. **desiderio naturali,** "by the needs of nature."
5. **vigiliarum . . . tempora,** "his periods of sleeping and waking."
8. **accersita,** lit. "rest was not summoned"; *i.e.* "his rest did not depend on darkness or silence." Most great generals, like Hannibal and Napoleon, do manage to do with very little sleep, snatched at odd moments.
10. **vestitus.** Verb again omitted.
12. **idem** (lit. "the same man"), "alike of infantry and cavalry."
13. **princeps . . .,** "he was the first to . . ."
15. **plus quam Punica . . .** Carthaginian treachery was proverbial. *Cf.* "perfidious Albion" and England's reputation abroad. Actually there is very little basis in fact for Livy's catalogue of Hannibal's vices, and in any case Roman behaviour to Carthage was so doubtful in its honour that the Romans should have been careful in thus condemning Hannibal.
15. **nihil sancti,** "no sense of honour."

5

2. **placuit,** "it was decided that."
6. **citra constitutam horam,** "since by hastening their journey before the appointed hour, they extended their frontier too far."
9. **acerbitate condicionis,** "by the harsh condition they suggested."
11. **passi essent** (the Oblique of the Future Perfect), "if they allowed themselves to be buried alive."
13. **corpora . . . tradiderunt,** "offered their bodies to them to be buried."
15. **bene iacent,** "their spirits and their bones have found noble burial."
16. **ubi sunt . . . ubi,** etc? "Where are all the glories and achievements of Carthage now? They are perished, but the glory of the Philaeni survives even the ruin of their country."

6

1. **incepta patrandi,** "eager to complete the enterprise."
4. **exercito corpore,** lit. "having exercised his body." What is the best English for this?
5. **ubi,** "and there."
6. **primo cura deinde,** "at first anxiety and then sleep."
10. **ratus opera . . . opus esse,** "thinking there would be some need of his assistance."
12. **in pulvino . . . positam,** "he picked up the letter which had been carelessly laid on his pillow."
14. **neque . . . et,** are used instead of *et . . . et*, sometimes, when the first clause contains a negative.

7

1. **placandi gratia,** "in order to appease J."
2. **quae ipse paravisset . . . impedita . . .** (saying that), "what he had intended, had been prevented by his client's treachery."

5. **aliter atque**, "otherwise than."
8. **ne qua . . . seditio . . . ,** "so that no disturbance . . ."
9. **post id locorum**, "after that period"; for the Genitive, cf. *id temporis.*
10. **quieti**, agrees with both *dies* and *nox.*
11. **credere**, historic Infinitive.
15. **formidine quasi vecordia**, "a fear that was almost madness."

8

Notice how Vergil gets his effect of hatred and despair by the mere sound of the words and the consonants.

12. **exoriare aliquis . . .**, "arise, some avenger, to pursue them!"
14. **nunc, olim . . . litora litoribus . . .** etc. Latin is essentially a rhetorical language and excels at speeches like this.
16. **ipsique nepotesque.** Notice the hypermeter, which gives the effect of the "un-endingness" of the hatred between the two peoples.

9

1. **primam fidem . . . secundam**, "his first duty would have been to save her"; but "since those who had the power, took that from him, he would perform the second duty, which was to prevent her falling alive into the enemy's hand."
6. **consuleret.** Indirect command.
11. **in funere meo nupsissem**, "married to my own destruction."
14. **aeger animi**, "sick at heart"; *animi* is Locative Case.

10

1. **rebellantium** does not mean "rebels," nor *furor* "fury." "The frenzy of the enemy can be gauged even from this."

4. **in tormentorum vincula . . .**, the plaiting of women's hair into cords for the artillery is often mentioned in the account of sieges.
7. **quod minus . . . duce . . .**, "which you would hardly expect seeing that H. was their general."
11. **quanta urbs . . . potest . . .**, "the size of the city can be tested by the time taken by the fire."
16. **triumphus arderet . . .**, "their triumph might be consumed in flames."

11

3. **interficiendum . . . praebuit . . .**, "offered himself to P. to kill."
4. **suffecit . . . ,** lit. "was sufficient both for the king and himself," *i.e.* "killed both of them."
8. **accepta . . . clade,** "hearing of the disaster to his party."
9. **sapiente.** Cato was the prime example of the Stoic philosopher, and Stoics never attached any disgrace to suicide when life was no longer worthy of them.
11. **in nocte.** The Preposition is unusual and emphasises the whole period within which the reading of the *Phaedo* occurred.
11. **lecto** (Past. Part. of *legere*), "having read through Plato's book."
15. **violare fomentis** (notice the exaggeration), "to do violence to the man by bandaging him."
15. **rescidit plagas,** "tore open the wounds."
16. **secutaque vis**, again exaggerated.

12

A rather hard passage, but interesting as an example of a style of writing we do not usually associate with Latin.

2. **Tria . . . sinus,** "Three capes produce two bays."
8. **mox . . . distinctio,** "then we come to another line of distinction in Africa proper."

10. **$\overline{\text{CCL}}$.** Numerals with a line above usually represent thousands, as here.

11. **cum centesima . . . terra,** "since the land pays the interest of the farmers with one per cent. of its produce."

15. **duas provincias.** The western end of the shores was only added to the Empire in the time of Claudius.

15. **fossa . . . perducta,** "by a ditch driven as far as Thenae in the time between A. and the kings."

18. **excipiunt,** "there follow forests."

19. **ultraque,** "and beyond that."

13

3. **properantem,** "my first care was to come in haste." Though *mihi* is Dative, *properantem* agrees with the Acc., understood, Subject of *ire*.

4. **sceptri,** a Locative. *Cf.* **aeger animi** in No. 9.

10. **amplius attulerint,** "can confer more"; a Subjunctive of "polite assertion." The widest empire of Africa cannot be more glorious than alliance with Rome.

14

1. **laesa:** the sea-monster is Subject.

2. **subdit . . . versat** (both these verbs have the Object *se* understood from the first line), "now dives under the water, now turns in the manner of a wild boar."

7. **bibulis . . . talaribus,** "his drenched pinions."

8. **qui vertice . . . moto,** "which stands out with its summit when the waters are calm but is covered in a storm."

11. **exegit repetita . . .,** "plunged and drove the sword into her flanks again and again."

13. **implevere.** The Subject is *cum plausu clamor*.

16. **incedit.** Almost always used for "stately walking."

15

3. **ubi . . . crediderant**, "when they thought that their successes were sufficient to demand . . ."
8. **non ut . . .** , "not to such an extent that . . ."
9. **ut . . . ita . . .** , "just as . . . so . . ." *i.e.* the more poverty-stricken and villainous they were, the more readily they came.
10. **quasi nullis . . . hostibus.** Abl. Abs. with verb understood, and its sense governed by **quasi**, "as if there were . . ."

16

3. **humili . . . fenestra**, "dashes out through the low window."
5. **quaque**, "and where."
6. **ut auditis . . . lupis**, "like a frightened deer when she has heard the wolves."
7. **corniger**. Rivers were regularly represented with horns, often as bulls.
11. **ventum erat**, "they had come."
12. **sustinuit . . . aquas**, "the river that knew all, checked his silent waters."
14. **amne perenne**, "in the overflowing river."

III. EGYPT, CRETE, CYPRUS

1

At this period between 190 *and* 150 B.C., *the Senate was rather like our Foreign Office and managed foreign affairs largely through its own decrees—"Senatus consulta."*

5. **cum . . . dixisset**, "when he had said that he would consider . . . what he ought to do."
5. **adhibitis amicis**, "after calling in his friends."
8. **quod . . . referam**, "for me to take back."

10. **cum haesitasset.** Notice the position of the word *cum*, where in English the "when" must come right at the beginning.

10. **quod censet** (*censere* was the regular word for an official view expressed by the Senate), "whatever the Senate decides."

11. **tamquam socio atque amico,** "as to a friend and ally." "*Socius et amicus*" was the phrase used for those kings and peoples who were not subject to Rome, but in whose affairs Rome was so interested that she might almost regard herself as their suzerain.

12. **cum excessisset,** *cum*, as above.

14. **haud dubie . . . adempta,** "because Antiochus had undoubtedly been deprived of Egypt when he had it in his power."

2

2. **procuratione . . .,** "were in charge of the kingdom as guardians of a minor."

3. **sollicitato,** "by seducing the allegiance of the king's army," which Pompey, as a famous general, might possibly have been able to do.

5. **despecta eius fortuna,** "scorning his fallen fortunes."

6. **iis, qui . . .,** "they replied to those (messengers) who had been sent by him, with a show of generosity."

12. **quadam . . . productus,** "induced to come forward because of a slight acquaintance with S."

13. **praedonum.** We hear a great deal of these pirates, and one of Pompey's greatest achievements was their rapid and complete suppression in 67 B.C.

3

2. **arma nefasque,** a "hendiadys"—some wicked act of violence.

4. **donata.** Pompey had not in the strictest sense given him the throne, but he was so closely concerned that Lucan hardly exaggerates.

4. **parantem,** "as he was preparing."
7. **arma . . . pilo,** "had laid aside the pilum and wore the shameful armour." The *pilum* was the typically Roman weapon.
10. **Pellaeus puer,** "the Alexandrian boy," *i.e.* Ptolemy, the young king of Egypt. "Pellaeus" is used to mean "Alexandrian," because Pella, in Macedon, was the birthplace of Alexander, who founded Alexandria.
14. **lumina pressit,** "he closed his eyes."
15. **continuit animam,** lit. "held his breath,"—so that he might not utter a sound.
18. **consensit ad ictum . . .,** *i.e.* "he made no opposition to the blow, since he felt nothing but contempt for the crime."

4

1. **sollemnia,** "(customary) ceremonies."
2. **operata,** the technical word for "sacrificial acts."
3. **Nilo.** An unusual sort of Abl. Propertius is notorious for his irregular uses of this Case: "May the rites perish that come from the warm Nile lands."
4. **Inachis,** daughter of Inachus, *i.e.* Io, mentioned in the next line.
6. **sensisti . . .,** "you have learnt what it is to pass on many ways."
8. **sono . . .** (another unusual Abl.)," to lose your speech in the uncouth sounds made by cattle."
9. **quoniam . . . idcirco,** "or is that just because J. has restored your form, you are become proud?" Isis is identified with Io in this poem.

5

3. **saturam,** "glutted with."
5. **dimidio Memnone.** The broken statue of Memnon, famous for the tones it is reputed to give forth at sunrise.

7. **aeluros,** " cats."
9. **porrum et caepe . . .,** " porridge and onions you may not eat," since these, like *lanata animalia* (below) were regarded as *numina*.
12. **foetum,** " the young of."

6

2. **Saliaribus.** The Saliares were priests of Mars, reorganised by Augustus as a vital part of the State religion. Their song in archaic Latin still survives.
3. **pulvinar.** The couches on which the statues of the twelve chief gods were laid on festal occasions.
4. **tempus erat,** " it was long ago," *i.e.* " it is high time." This is called the " philosophic Imperfect."
7. **regina,** *i.e.* Cleopatra.
9. **fatale monstrum,** " a portent of destiny."
9. **generosius,** " too nobly."
12. **reparavit.** A difficult word, which must mean something like " did not repair to hidden shores."
14. **fortis . . . tractare.** The so-called epexegetic Infinitive: " brave to handle," or " brave at handling " the dangerous serpents: the asp with which she killed herself.
18. **Liburnis,** Liburnian slaves. See I. 12.
19. **privata,** " an ordinary citizen without any royal dignity." (Notice how the words are piled up towards the climax at the end.)

7

1. **neque . . . et,** " did not admit easily and retained loyally."
5. **reperientur,** " will be found to have been destroyed."
9. **damnandum . . . tradidit,** " handed over to the Senate to be condemned."
11. **Gallo . . . compulso,** " when G. was moreover driven to death by . . ."

13. **pietatem . . . indignantium,** "the devotion shown by such indignation on his behalf."
15. **quod . . . irasci,** "that he alone could not be angry with his friends as he wished."

8

4. **a Gadibus ad ostium Albis,** "from Cadiz to the mouth of the Elbe."
5. **Alpes.** The Alpine districts had remained outside the Empire even though Gallia Cisalpina was reduced to a province in 196 B.C.
9. **quo neque terra,** "whither no R. had gone by land or sea."
12. **imperio . . . adieci.** Actually it was not part of the Imperium but remained the Emperor's private property.
15. **maiorum . . . exemplo.** The "buffer-state" policy had for a long time been traditional.
18. **Cyrenas.** Cyrene had been bequeathed to Rome by Ptolemy Apion, *c.* 95 B.C., but had been handed back to its king by Mark Antony.
20. **bello servili.** The war against Sextus Pompeius which ended in 36 B.C.

9

1. **Siccine.** *sic,* with enclitic *-ne* added. It often expresses indignation.
4. **devota,** "accursed"; for originally criminals were devoted to the gods.
7. **stipendia,** *i.e.* the seven boys and girls who were the tribute due to the Minotaur.
11. **multantes . . . Eumenides,** "ye Furies that punish the deeds of men."
16. **nolite . . . suosque,** "do not suffer my grief to fall useless, but grant that T. may cause as much woe to himself and his family with the same character which has led him to desert me."

10

3. **Mithridates.** See VI. 4.
5. **cum ingenti . . . portaret,** "with such high hopes of victory and such confidence that he carried more fetters than arms on his ships," *i.e.* to chain his captives.
9. **sic . . . adremigaverunt,** "with sails thus set, the C. made for their harbours as though in triumph."
13. **adeo . . . consulebatur,** "such fierce action was taken against the captives."

11

2. **regressus,** lit. "a return," *i.e.* "permission to return."
3. **quod . . . sensit,** "as soon as he realised it."
9. **non ego . . . sedes,** "I am not aiming to reach the heavens."
12. **sunt mihi . . meae,** "I must alter the laws of my nature."
13. **remigium volucrum:** in apposition to *pinnas.*
14. **leve per lini . . . opus,** "by the frail help of flax."
15. **adstringitur,** *i.e.* was bound with wax that had been melted in the fire.

12

2. **si sui . . . potestatem,** "if he had given them any power over him."
3. **quo se conferret** (Deliberative Indirect Question), "where to betake himself."
5. **nisi quid providisset,** "unless he took some precaution."
7. **exisse,** "had gone about."
13. **in propatulo,** "openly"; *domi* is not Genitive.

13

5. **me . . . solverent,** "I would see to it that the S. paid." Appius had been Cicero's predecessor in the province and had not hesitated to support Brutus' and Scaptius' extortions.
9. **Quid multa ?**—"to cut the story short."
12. **a me solvere,** "they paid out of me," *i.e.* Cicero had made so little demands on them compared with other governors that they were paying out of what C. had enabled them to save.
13. **edicto.** Every governor and praetor at Rome issued an "edict" to make it clear on what principles he was going to act.
13. **centesimas,** "one per cent. per month"; **quaternas,** "four per cent. per month."
15. **erat interitus,** "it would have meant the ruin."
17. **si . . . caveretur,** "if they were protected by a decree."
17. **fit . . senatusconsultum,** "the decree was made to please B."
19. **bono nomine,** "with good security," "on good account."
21. **Habes meam causam.** In the complete letter C. deals at much greater length with the rights and wrongs of the case.
22. **probatur,** "find favour with."
23. **avunculo.** Cato was Brutus' uncle.

14

2. **qui . . . Catoni,** "those who openly said that they had kept Cato quiet," lit. "had pulled his tongue out." Cato had been sent to Cyprus to prevent his interference with Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus.
4. **rogatum.** *Rogare* is the technical word for introducing a bill in the Senate. Cato's name was actually introduced into the bill.

8. **quod ex malis . . . per alios,** "any good that might come out of the evils of the State, he felt could be better preserved by himself than by others."
10. **eidem tempori,** "the same crisis," *i.e.* the year of the First Triumvirate and of Clodius' activities in Rome.

IV. SYRIA AND JUDAEA

1

3. **Crassorum funera,** "the death of men like Crassus."
5. **Parthus Romana.** Notice the position of the words.
8. **Ausoniae.** An old name for Italy.
10. **agnorunt** (short form for *agnoverunt*), "the recovered standards recognise their own masters."
11. **post terga.** The Parthians were noted for their method of fighting: to pretend flight and then suddenly to turn and shoot.

2

Propertius has no real interest in these things, as can be felt from the style.

5. **Ausoniis . . . virgis,** "shall come under the sway of Italy."
9. **lumina Vestae.** The hearth, symbol of the home, was very important to the Romans, and in the temple of Vesta, the goddess of the hearth, the altar-fire was never allowed to go out.
12. **resistere equos,** "see his chariot often stop."
14. **titulis.** In a triumph, models of captured cities were carried and *tituli* giving details of successes were also displayed.
15. **hoc sit . . . caput,** "may this life that you see descended from Aeneas live for ever."
18. **Sacra Via.** The road leading from the Capitol through the Forum, and one of the haunts of Roman society.

3

6. **quae . . . simulabat,** " what he specially wanted, he pretended he was most afraid of, and vice versa."
8. **sibi.** Dative of " advantage."
10. **egit . . . suaderet,** " he managed that the traitor should urge the P. with his usual perfidy to . . . "
13. **illa** (an adverb), " by that way."
14. **omnia autem vereri,** lit. " he was afraid of everything, if . . . " *i.e.* " he was afraid of disaster, if. . . ."
17. **fusiores ripas,** *i.e.* the banks were spread wide apart and were straggling.

4

1. **multo sceleratius,** " (behaved) much worse."
3. **qui . . . invenerit,** " how he found." **Qui** is an old Ablative, surviving in *quin* also.
5. **admirationem habet,** " causes surprise."
5. **quanquam quid . . . ?,** " yet why should he be surprised ? " **Quanquam** has the " adversative " sense that " though " in English often has.
9. **vix ferrem . . . facientem,** " I could scarcely endure a man who made . . . "

5

4. **intendere.** An historic Infinitive inside a " *cum* " clause.
4. **quicquid lucis,** lit. " whatever of light."
9. **ulla ope . . . regi poterant,** " could be controlled by any means."
11. **quod . . . accidit,** " as often happens in cases like that."
12. **tandem . . . cessit,** " at length the sea, being violently beaten . . ., as though the sailors were snatching their ships away, died down."

6

1. **cophino . . . relicto,** "leaving the basket of straw" (in which the Jewess soothsayer carried her materials.)
4. **somnia vendunt,** "sell their (interpretations of) dreams."
5. **Chaldaeis.** The astrologers of Babylonia.
7. **Hammonis.** The oracle of Zeus Ammon in the Libyan Desert.
7. **cessant,** "have become idle."
8. **caligo,** "dark ignorance of."
9. **praecipuus,** "distinguished amongst them is the one who . . ."
10. **conducenda tabella,** "by his prophecies that can be hired."
11. **magnus civis.** Otho, who was indignant because Galba had adopted Piso as his successor, organized a revolt and killed both Galbo and Piso. Otho was much influenced by soothsayers, as you will see in the next piece.
12. **indemnatus,** "unless he has been condemned."
13. **cui vix . . .,** "who has scarcely managed to be sent to (no worse place than) the Cyclades."
13. **Cyclada.** They were often punished by exile to the barren islands of the Aegean.

7

3. **genus hominum,** *i.e.* "the mathematici who deceive those who put their hopes in them."
4. **quod . . . retinebitur.** They were actually banished in A.D. 16 and A.D. 52, and on other occasions, under Vespasian and Domitian.
6. **instrumentum,** "the worst sort of instrument for the household of an emperor."
10. **computantium** (depends on **rumore**), "reckoning up Galba's age and Otho's youth."

11. **e quibus . . . adscisceretur.** Break up the sentence. P. had been . . . and had promised . . . when results proved him reliable, by means of rumours . . . convinced him he would be.
11. **tamquam peritia,** "as though they were spoken with knowledge and the warning of destiny."
13. **credendi** (depending on **cupidine**), "desire to believe."

8

1. **ut . . . ita,** "though they suffered no loss, yet . . ."
2. **carne pecudum.** Roman soldiers regarded it as a great trial to have to eat meat.
3. **ad hoc.** Notice this use of *ad* + Accus., "besides this."
5. **tolerantis** (agrees with **ducis**), "who endured as much as, and more than . . ."
7. **ex duobus . . . alterum,** "of the two camps . . . one."
12. **ordinem . . . edidit,** "revealed the plan and his own and his accomplices' part."

9

3. **castrensia pensa,** lit. "tasks for the camp," *i.e.* "I weave raiment for your use in camp."
4. **suo,** the verb, "I sew."
6. **milia**: understand *passuum.*
7. **tabula,** a map.
8. **educti Dai,** "the distant (lit. "withdrawn") Dahan."
11. **ne . . . tanti sit,** lit. "let it not be worth so much"; "count it not worth while, the glory of scaling Bactra's walls."
14. **subdolus,** "the cunning bow twangs as the horses flee." The Parthian method of fighting has already been mentioned.

10

1. **quo.** In Silver Latin, *quo* is often used where *ut* would have been required in classical.
3. **rursum,** "then again," *i.e.* "on the other hand."
4. **quo monstrante,** "by whose guidance"; lit. "who guiding."
6. **caeso ariete. . . .** Hammon was worshipped in Egypt and Libya in the form of a ram.
7. **sue abstinent.** Jewish objections to pork.
9. **fatentur,** *i.e.* "they celebrate their long famine by frequent fasting."
10. **argumentum,** "as evidence of."
10. **nullo fermento,** "unleaven bread."
12. **septimum . . . annum.** This "sabbatical year" is often mentioned and obviously puzzled and annoyed the Romans.
13. **quoquo modo inducti,** "however introduced."
16. **nedum . . . ,** "nor even in temples": and they refused of course to worship Caesar.

11

2. **per flagitia invisos,** "detested on account of their evil practices."
5. **exitiabilis superstitio.** Notice how Tacitus condemns Christianity without any hesitation.
8. **haud proinde . . . ,** "not so much on the grounds of their having set fire to the city as through their hatred of humanity" (or humanity's hatred for them). The Christians because of their other-worldliness and expectation of the end of the world were accused of hating mankind.
10. **ludibria . . .,** "the insult was added of covering them . . . "
12. **flammandi,** "to be burnt and act as torches." **Flammandi** is a doubtful reading in the MS.

13. **hortos suos . . .**, *i.e.* N. offered his private gardens for the purpose and held a show in which he himself took part as a charioteer.

V. ASIA MINOR

1

3. **infandum.** Very emphatic by its position.
4. **ut opes**, " how the Greeks overthrew Troy's power."
6. **fando**, " when telling the tale."
10. **si tantus amor**: verb understood.
13. **incipiam.** Aeneas himself is supposed to be telling the story.

2

1. **haec . . .**, *i.e.* " the troubles that Rome had had in Asia Minor."
3. **Mithridaticum.** Mithridates was, next to Hannibal, probably the most dangerous enemy Rome had had to meet. From 90 to 66 B.C. he very seriously threatened Rome's position in the Eastern Mediterranean.
4. **ego . . . existimo**, " I think quite otherwise."
5. **. . . continetur**, *i.e.* it is not strictly the question of the case. Pyrrhus of Epirus, defeated at Heraclea in 278, Philip at Cynoscephalae in 196, the Aetolians in 190, Perses at Pydna in 168, Pseudophilip in 148, and Corinth destroyed in 146.

3

Tennyson has imitated this metre in his poem on Boadicea.

2. **miser**, almost " foolishly," " in my folly."
3. **tetuli.** The old form of the Perfect of *ferre*.
4. **ubinam aut quibus locis . . . ?** " where am I to think you are ? "

5. **pupula**, "the pupil" (of the eye).
5. **aciem**, "gaze."
6. **carens . . .**, "while my mind is free from."
7. **remota . . . domo**, "far from my home."
9. **abero foro**, etc. Notice the order in which he mentions what he has lost.
9. **guminasiis**, "the gymnasium."
11. **quod . . . genus . . . ?** "what part have I not played ?"
13. **decus olei**, *i.e.* "of the wrestling school."
14. **mihi**, "in my honour."
14. **tepida**, "made warm by the crowds waiting."
16. **ferar ?** "am I to be called ?"

4

4. **pulsi regno**, "when expelled from their kingdoms."
6. **armorum invictae felicitatis**, "their arms of invincible good-fortune."
7. **neque hi . . . neque illi**, "neither did the one think that his rule was safe, nor the other that . . ."

5

2. **campo**, "scope."
5. **fune . . . contento**, "the rope stretched taut."
8. **monstro**, "at the portent."
10. **nobilitate**, "equal to her noble birth."
11. **casta . . . credita**, "she was in truth chaste but yet not believed so."
18. **index laetitiae**, "as a sign of joy," in apposition to **sonus**.
20. **teste . . . dea**, "with the evidence of the goddess."

6

6. **effecit . . . regno**, lit. "he brought it about that he should seem to himself as well as to others not unworthy"; "he convinced first himself and then everyone else."

7. **Gallis.** The Galatae mentioned just above. This battle was in Mysia in 240 B.C.
9. **cuius magnitudini,** "to the grandeur of which his spirit was always equal."
13. **tertiam stirpem,** "to the third generation."

7

2. **illic.** He has been talking of a previous battle.
6. **non vos . . . dimicare,** "that you are not only fighting for the liberty of Greece."
8. **praedae** (Predicative Dative), "will become your booty."

8

1. **curae erat quid,** "all the states were concerned as to what." **curae**—what sort of a Dative is it ?
2. **Perses,** king of Macedon, who intrigued vigorously in the Eastern Mediterranean against Rome, and was defeated at Pydna in 168 B.C.
2. **Eumenes.** Successor of Attalus to the kingdom of Pergamum, which became the cultural centre of Greek civilisation in the second century.
3. **quem.** Notice that this is the Subject of the Infinitive.
4. **alia in speciem,** "putting forward various arguments as pretexts."
8. **disceptandi . . . locum,** "an opportunity to debate with the king."
10. **intemperantius invectus,** "railed with too much vehemence."
10. **quod . . . esset,** "on the grounds that he was" (Subjunctive of the alleged reason).
13. **ceterum invisam, . . .,** "but unpopular with" (the Senate).

9

1. **patria.** Ablative of "separation."
3. **nulla alia arte quam quod,** "through no other methods than that when he was planning against Rome . . ."
5. . . . **una atque eadem,** "his unchanging advice."
6. **Italiam** . . . (Acc. and Inf.), "saying that Italy would."
7. **moveatur.** Notice the sequence of tenses for the sake of "vividness."
10. **navis tecta,** "a decked ship."
11. **ea se . . . petiturum,** "saying that he would attack first."
12. **et Carthaginienses,** "the C. also."

10

3. **delatum,** "that S. had been conveyed."
5. **salubre fuit,** "restored his health."
7. **referre . . . posse,** "that I can return no other thanks than to urge."
8. **ante . . . quam.** Translate the two words as a single conjunction.
12. **in quo . . . posuerat,** "in whom he rested all his hopes of assistance from fortune in face of the uncertain issue of war."

11

L. Scipio was Consul in 190, *and crossed into Asia via the Hellespont, together with his greater brother P., in order to deal with Antiochus.*

7. **nemo miles,** the Roman idiom for "no soldier."

Masinissa had been an enemy of Rome in Africa but had helped them against Syphax, and was used by the Romans after Zama in 202 as a counterpoise to Carthage. He was grandfather of Jugurtha.

11. **nec incolumi . . . expulsus,** "not with his own troops and his kingdom intact but an exile with all his army lost."
16. **adiecta . . . parte,** "the addition of part of Syphax's kingdom."
18. **quo tandem . . . ?,** "what then should be my reward?"

12

4. **adita . . . hereditate,** "entering into the inheritance."
6. **quod est aequius,** lit. "a thing which is far fairer."
7. **hanc,** the Object of **amiserit,** in the Indirect Question, brought forward in agreement with a common Latin idiom. Compare Shakespeare's "Mark King Richard, how he looks."
12. **memor familiae . . .,** *i.e.* "remembering what was due to his family and ancestry he blinded his barbarian slave and thus goaded him to kill him" (Crassus).
15. **ad deditionem,** "to force the surrender." *Cf.* I. 1. 12. for the use of **ad.**
18. . . . **violasset,** "he had done injury to the honour of Rome" (a considerable exaggeration in Rome's favour).

13

1. **Romanis . . . bellandi est,** "the Romans have always one reason for fighting."
4. **dum . . . premebantur,** "all the time they were being harassed."
7. **tracto,** "reduced to submission."
10. **acceptum in fidem,** "promised security."
11. **callidi et repertores perfidiae,** "(the Romans) being cunning at finding (excuses for) treachery."
13. **pacis mercedem,** "as the price of peace."

14. **sumptibus,** "by requisitions," *i.e.* by making him pay their military expenses."
15. **post . . . effecere,** "afterwards they made him most wretched of slaves after being king."
16. **simulato,** "making an excuse of an unnatural will"; **inpius** means that the will did not fulfil the natural duties of a father to his son.
17. **hostium more,** "as they did their enemies."

14

3. **lateret . . . ,** "that it could be hidden from them."
6. **hoc tantum bellum** (the Subject of **confici posse**), "who could have thought that a war like this could ever be brought to an end?"
12. **cui praesidio . . .,** lit. "to whom were you for a protection?" *i.e.* "whom did you protect?"
16. **Ostiense incommodum,** "the disaster at Ostium."

Worse even than this was the carrying off of a praetor as he was proceeding along the Via Appia. Among others, Julius Caesar was captured by the pirates.

15

3. ὑπερβολικῶς. Cicero was fond of using Greek words and phrases in his letters. This means "with exaggeration."
4. **me obtinente,** "while I hold the province."
6. **nisi verborum** (a defining Genitive), "except those which consist of words."
8. **qui . . . praedicem,** "since I tell you this."
9. **fames.** Even the famine redounded to Cicero's honour because of the consequences it brought to the cities of Cilicia.
14. **compresserant,** "had held back," "cornered."

16

1. **Quid . . . visa ?**, "what did you think of ?"
4. **prae Campo,** "in comparison with the Campus Martius are they all mean ?"
5. **venit in votum,** "came up to your expectations."
7. **incolumi,** "while you are fit, Rhodes is as bad as a coat in summer or icy water in winter; so while you can, praise Samos, and remain at Rome and enjoy what you have got."

17

2. **o utinam memores,** "and may you all be mindful of me, both you and your staff."
5. **non hic mihi mater,** "I have no mother here . . ., no sister to weep . . ., nor Delia anywhere."
9. **quam mitteret.** The **quam** is related to **ante** in the next line. "Who, before she let me go, consulted the gods." *Cf.* V. 10.

18

2. (*a*) **bibit ingens,** the rainbow "drinks" the moisture in the earth.
5. **et quae Asia circum,** "and those which in the sweet pools pry among the Asian meadows round about."
7. **infundere.** The first of four Infinitives dependent upon **videas,** "you may see."
11. **sola secum,** "in solitary state."

1. (*b*) **canebant,** with a Direct Object, "sang of."
2. **ceu quondam . . . cum,** to be taken together, "as sometimes, when."
4. **dant . . . modos,** "utter . . . sounds."
6. **nec quisquam . . . putet.** Vergil says that they make such a noise that you would really think them a flock of birds rather than an array of men.

VI. THE BLACK SEA COUNTRIES

1

3. **quo magis . . . opprimi,** "so that H. longed all the more for him to be destroyed."
4. **plus valebat,** "prevailed."
7. **classe . . . decreturi,** "they were to decide the issue by sea."
8. **dolo . . . pugnandum,** "he would have to fight by cleverness."
9. **imperavit . . . colligi.** The normal construction with Passive Infinitives after *imperare.*
13. **omnes ut in unum.** Notice the emphatic order.
14. **tantum . . . defendere,** "they should be satisfied with mere defence."
15. **id illos . . . consecuturos.** Indirect Statement depending on the idea of "saying" in the previous command verb.

2

8. **quae iacta,** "when these were thrown, they caused laughter at first."
11. **cum . . . viderent,** "when they could not decide what especially they should try and evade."
15. **alias.** *Cf.* II. 3.

3

1. **illud recusavit . . .,** "the other request he did refuse, that they should not command him to do what was . . ."
3. **comprehenderent.** (Indirect command in *Oratio Obliqua*), "they should catch him themselves."
4. **inventuros.** *Cf.* the note on **consecuturos** in No. 1 of this section.
5. **muneri** (Predicative Dative), "as a gift."

8. **puer,** "a slave."
9. **plures praeter,** "more than."
15. **memor . . . sumpsit,** *i.e.* "out of regard for his past achievements he thought it his duty to kill himself."

4

2. **felicitate . . . Pompei.** Notice the qualities attributed to each. *Sulla* actually received the cognomen of "*Felix*" and *Pompey* that of "*Magnus*."
3. **consumeretur.** Latin, especially later Latin, tends to use the Subjunctive in Temporal Clauses as a habit rather than because it is strictly needed.
5. **attrectari,** "were being tampered with."
7. **cupiditate flagrabat,** "he 'blazed' with eagerness." Silver Latin, as we have seen, tended towards journalese.
9. **cum omnes . . . tum quidem.** *cum . . . tum . . .* is a common idiom for "both . . . and . . ."
9. **qui in Asia forent.** According to the story, 80,000 Roman negotiatores were murdered on an appointed day in 88 B.C.
14. **excepta Rhodo,** "with the exception of Rhodes." (Ablative Absolute).
15. **ceteris.** Ablative of "comparison."
16. **ipsum . . . decus.** In apposition to **Athenae.**
17. **afflabat.** More journalese.

5

2. **id genus,** "of that sort."
2. **sollers,** "skilled in."
2. **earum sanguinem,** "the blood of those ducks."
4. **digerendis venenis,** "for clearing poisons away."
6. **quin et . . . hausisse,** "moreover it is said that he even took poison with full knowledge to make the test."

9. **ultima regni,** "the farthest parts of his kingdom."
10. **gratia.** The same as the commoner *causa,* "for the purpose of."

6

3. **percalluit,** "was expert in."
4. **ut quemque . . . fuit,** "whenever it was necessary for him to speak to anyone."

7

1. **quid . . . potuerit . . . effecerit et qui vir fuerit.** Such Indirect Questions are best translated by abstract nouns, "his power and achievements, etc."
8. **res . . . calamitosae,** "his disasters on land and sea."
10. **Luculli res,** "the achievements of L."
13. **constitisset,** "when the whole force of the war was concentrated on Cyzicus."

8

This piece is rather hard, but again, like II. 12, *is an example of a sort which does not usually occur in text-books.*

2. **quod . . . dicabat,** "which he dedicated out of the spoils."
2. **Cn. Pompeius,** etc. This is the normal formula for dedication.
4. **centiens viciens semel,** multiply by 100,000. The total is therefore over 12 million.
7. **a Maeotis ad Rubrum Mare,** "from the Black Sea to the Red Sea." A fairly true statement.
8. **votum.** A verb must be supplied from the sense.
9. **a.d. III Kal. Oct.** "29th September 61 B.C." His triumph included practically the whole of modern Asia Minor.

9

1. **tempus propinquum,** " an early time and place were chosen by the barbarians and not avoided by C."
3. **laetioris rei,** " of greater success."
7. **nondum senatoria aetate,** " not yet old enough to be a senator, but appointed as legatus to the Fifth Legion."
9. **placuit,** " it was decided that T. should place."
11. **magna utrimque specie,** " with great show on both sides, on the one the cavalry . . ., and on the other."
15. **subiecit,** " laid it at the feet of the image."

10

2. **qui negabant . . . ,** " those who denied . . . I decided should be dismissed."
3. **fuisse . . . desisse,** " (they said) they had been indeed, but had given it up."
8. **nihil aliud . . . immodicam,** " the only thing I could find was a low and unbounded superstition."
13. **neque civitates . . . pervagata est,** " the infection has spread not only through the cities but over the whole countryside."

11

5. **caedunt,** " they (the inhabitants, that is) cut the wine that should have been liquid with their axes."
6. **vertere.** Intransitive.
7. **stiria . . . barbis,** " icicles hardened on their unkempt beards."
10. **conferto agmine,** " in close packed line."
12. **ipsi.** The inhabitants themselves.
13. **congesta,** " they have stored up fire-logs."
15. **septem subiecta trioni,** " the people who live under the northern constellations,"—" the seven stars of the Plough."

17. **velatur corpora** (middle use of the Passive), "have their bodies covered."

12

2. **quae . . . putant,** "who think it no shame to live on what they have seized."
4. **ingenio loci.** The genius of the place means its natural features.
5. **cum minime credas . . . ,** "when you would least expect it."
8. **. . . legimus tela . . . ,** "we pick up the missiles which come into the gates."
10. **hac arat . . . hac tenet.** As the early Romans themselves did according to their tradition.
13. **discrimine nullo.** Ablative of "attendant circumstances."
15. **Graia . . . ab urbe.** There were a number of Greek colonies in the Crimea founded chiefly by Miletus.
17. **ulli.** Dative of the "agent" again.

13

1. **Paene insularum,** lit. Sirmio, gem of peninsulas and islands. But the word "peninsula" completely spoils the translation.
3. **uterque Neptunus,** lit. both Neptunes; *i.e.* sea and lakes.
5. **vix mi . . . credens,** "hardly believing in myself that I have come."
10. **desideratoque.** This line and the next are excellent examples of sound suited to sense. So is the last line of the poem.
13. **Lydiae.** The Etruscans came from Lydia and had extended their power over North Italy.
14. **quicquid. . . .** Again almost untranslatable, lit. "whatever there is of chuckles at home."

14

1. **vacavi,** "I was at your service."
4. **fusos evoluisse meos,** "to have unrolled my thread of life."
8. **Pelias arbor,** "the boat of Pelion." *Pelias* is a Greek form.
9. **plus aequo,** "more than it should."

15

4. **aut ubi . . . aquarum,** *i.e.* "as scorched stones hiss when water is poured over them."
7. **Aesone natus.** Jason, Aeson's son.
8. **venientis ad ora,** lit. "to the face of him coming," *i.e.* "to his face as he came."

VII. MACEDON AND THRACE

1

1. **ne . . . caperet.** A "Fear Clause" after the idea expressed in **periculum.**
4. **non cum Dareio . . . dixisset,** "he would have found that he was not dealing with a Darius."
4. **alius Italiae . . . esset,** "the appearance of Italy would have been quite different to him."
6. **cernenti** agrees with **illi.**
8. **Alexander.** A king of Epirus, who came to help Tarentum and after some successes in South Italy, was killed in 331 B.C.
9. **merso . . . rebus,** "overwhelmed by success." Alexander does seem to have had his head somewhat turned by success when he reached the East. He adopted Eastern attire and habits.
12. **caedes amicorum.** The murder of Clitus is a notorious blot on Alexander's record.
13. **quid?** Equivalent to our exclamatory "Why!"

14. **nullane . . . ducimus,** "do we consider this no drawback to the qualities of a general?"

16. **eo plus . . . fuissent,** *i.e.* He would have had to face all the more danger because he was unique, whereas the Romans had many first-rate generals.

2

5. **fugisset.** Subjunctive, because it is part of the demand.

9. **cuius dies . . . vellet,** "of which the time for payment had expired; or if he wished the time limit to be extended . . ."

11. **cervicibus.** Not so violent a metaphor as it seems, because the Romans were used to the idea of the yoke.

11. **adeo . . . effugiebat,** "so true was it, that nothing on earth, not even distant things, escaped the attentions of the Romans": lit., "the care of nothing anywhere, not even of a distant (thing)."

3

2. **multum adiuvantibus eis qui,** "with great assistance from those who."

3. **fundis . . ingerebant,** "hurled cloud of bullets from their slings."

5. **maior nec iam toleranda,** "greater than ever and no longer to be withstood."

9. **suis,** "to their own men." Not a strictly grammatical use of *suus*, but a logical one.

11. **subeuntes vallum,** "coming close up to the vallum."

12. **incepto irrito** (Abl. of "attendant circumstances"), "with the attempt a failure."

15. **imminentem castris collem,** "the hill that overhung the camp."

4

3. **congruentia . . . referebat,** "reported everything in accordance with the charges brought by E."
5. **Praxo.** A Greek Accus. Singular.
10. **ex eo : eo** is neuter.
11. **litteris . . . facientibus,** "and since the letter held out the hope of a deeper friendship and a great fortune arising from it."
13. **vellet.** Subjunctive, because it refers to something which was not a fact.
16. **quibus eorum . . . curaret,** "that he should get poison given to those of them to whom he had written."

6

4. **quibus cum denuntiasset** (connecting Relative), "when he had announced to them."
6. **ante . . . profecti,** "they set out earlier to the more distant than to the nearer."
8. **edita . . . agerentur,** "orders had been issued to them what they were to do." *Cf.* III. 12.
11. **quadringeni denarii,** "400 denarii apiece": about £16.

7

1. **. . . si . . . desiderem,** "if I made the highest claims on you."
4. **pro iis rebus,** *i.e.* "for handing over the province to you."
5. **contra etiam . . . profectum,** "that a good deal has been done against my interests."
7. **meus animus . . . existimare potes,** *i.e.* the whole people knows how generous my feelings have been to you; you only can tell how grateful you have been to me.

10. **ego quae tua causa feci,** "as for what I did in your interests."
11. **reliqua . . . desiderant,** "for what is to come, it demands my efforts much more."

8

6. **exercitui Caesaris . . . defuissent,** "they reproached with luxury Caesar's army which had been continuously lacking even necessaries."
13. **comitatu.** Abl. of "accompaniment" without *cum.*

9

2. **quicquid nare sagaci . . . sentit,** "whatever beast with keen nose scents out the polluted air."
5. **vos quae Nilo,** etc. The birds which migrate from Thrace in the north reached Egypt later than usual because they had feasted on the way on Roman dead.
9. **omnisque cruenta . . . arbor,** "every tree was wet with bloody drippings from the birds." **Alite** is a loose Abl. of "association."
13. **membraque . . . ales,** "the birds were at last weary of preying and dropped the flesh from their claws."
17. **degustant . . . iacet,** "they do no more than taste the limbs and the greater part of the Latian dead lies scorned by the birds."
19. **diesque . . . arvis,** "the length of days decayed them and mixed them with the soil of Thessaly."

10

1. **perhibent,** "the story goes that."
3. **evolvisse,** "he unfolded this song."
5. **qualis,** "just as," introducing a simile.
7. **at illa.** Notice the "pathetic" effect of these words at the end of the line.

10. **nulli . . . Hymenaei.** Notice the Greek scansion.
12. **nunquam viduata pruinis,** "never free from frost."
13. **lustrabat.** A favourite word, lit. "to purify"; then "to walk up and down," then "to look at."
13. **irrita . . . dona.** "Useless gifts," because at the last minute Eurydice was lost.
14. **spretae quo munere,** "scorned by this devotion."
19. **Eurydicen.** (A Greek form of Accus.), "when the Hebrus was whirling on the head, the lips still uttered Eurydice's name."

11

3. **mutatus princeps,** "a change in emperor." The two regular titles of the Emperor were *princeps* and *imperator*.
6. **munia intermiserat,** "had broken off ordinary routine."
9. **operarum,** *opera* in the plural means "gangs of workmen."
10. **miscere coetus . . . doctus,** "skilful at causing confusion in meetings": *miscere* was a favourite word of Vergil's and Tacitus had a passion for "Vergilianisms."
11. **quae esset** (depends on **ambigentes**), "doubtfully wondering what would be."
13. **flexo in vesperam die,** "when day was verging towards evening."

12

2. **natura rerum.** The actual title of Lucretius' poem "On Nature."
4. **inane,** "the void."
5. **sedes beatae,** "the homes of the blessed."
11. **percipit,** "thrills"; **horror,** the thrill that produces "goose-skin."

13

1. **Tempe.** A Greek Accus.
2. **sesquiiugeri,** lit. "an acre and a half."
3. **convexis iugis,** "with rounded ridges rising gradually."
5. **canorus avium concentu,** "full of the harmonious song of birds."
5. **accipit Horcon,** etc., "takes in but does not receive the waters of Horcus which float along the surface like oil ; and after a while it casts forth the accursed waters which it refuses to mingle with its own silvery ones."

14

1. **incensus:** *esse* is understood.
4. **o nimis optato . . .,** "heroes born in too enviable an age, hail, children of gods, hail, and hail again, noble sons of noble mothers."
7. **simul,** as it is often used, for *simul ac.*

15

4. **pudet . . .,** "I am ashamed that you have been made famous by my verse."
5. **mixtam figuram,** "your varied charm."
8. **cum tibi quaesitus,** "Though all the time the glory of your face was all sought by art."
9. **quod . . .,** "yet all this folly neither friends nor witches could cure."
12. **versas manus.** Accus. after **vinctus:** the Middle use of the Passive.
16. **ad sanum,** "my wounds are closed and I am healed."

16

6. **caecis obscura latebris,** "made obscure in hidden riddles."
8. **Promethides,** *i.e.* Deucalion, son of Prometheus, and so the wiser of the two. **Epimethida** (a Greek Accus.), the daughter of Epimetheus, "who thinks after the event."

VIII. GREECE

1

2. **ex libidine . . .,** lit. "more from its will than from the truth"; "as it wills, rather than as the truth demands."
8. **eorum qui . . . feruntur.** "The qualities of their doers are held to be just as great as their distinguished genius could show it to be in words."
11. **prudens,** generally means not "wise" in the sense of intellectual ability but "statesmanlike and competent."
14. **ipse . . . narrare,** *sc.* "*facta*" as Object of *narrare.*

2

1. **Lysandrum . . . esse,** "they say that L. was wont to say that L. was." The accumulation of Accusatives and Infinitives is awkward in English.
8. **qui legati cum essent,** "who since they were ambassadors had definite places allotted to them." *certus* always "definite," not like *quidam,* "a certain."
10. **sessum.** The verbal noun. To express "purpose."
11. **dixisse.** Still dependent on the idea of "saying" in **dicuntur.**

3

8. **cum . . . laedat,** "when he has come forward with the intention of damaging an opponent."
12. **si libeat . . . levitatem,** "if I were to expound the unreliability of the whole people in giving evidence."

4

The Greeks excel in bronzework, sculpture, astronomy, science; the Romans govern, pacify, and civilise.

5

2. **in vitium . . . aequa,** "to slip into wrong paths through the kindness of fortune."
2. **labier.** The old form of the Infinitive.
5. **suspendit . . . tabella,** "he fixes his eyes and ideas (lit. mind) on painted pictures."
7. **quod cupide . . . reliquit,** *i.e.* "as soon as Greece had reached some sort of completeness in what she had so eagerly sought, she abandoned it."
8. **sollemne,** originally means "yearly" and then "usual."
10. **nominibus,** "accounts."
11. **per quae . . . posset.** Relative of Purpose, with *ea* understood.
12. **res,** "wealth."
12. **damnosa,** the literal meaning of "causing loss," "ruinous."

6

3. **Saturnius.** An irregular rhythm, something like what we have in our nursery rhymes, and having a vague balance of stresses.
6. **serus.** The Subject is the "Roman poet."

7. **post Punica bella.** The earliest Latin literature dates from about 250 B.C., still in Saturnians. Ennius, the "father" of the Latin hexameter, fought in the Second Punic War. Lucretius was not born till about 100 B.C.
8. **Sophocles.** But tragedy was never a successful form of literature at Rome.

7

4. **per initiorum dies,** "at the time of the initiation-ceremonies." These were held in the strictest secrecy, and only initiates were allowed to attend.
5. **imprudentes** (with a Genitive), "careless in matters of religion."
7. **palam esset,** "when it was obvious that."
11. **se pateretur,** the **se** refers back to the **gens.**

8

5. **immunes,** *i.e.* free from duties to any overlord or suzerain state.
7. **percensuerat,** "he had run through the list of."
10. **quam quod . . . acciperent,** "greater than men could take in as a whole."
11. **credere,** historic Infinitive.
12. **quod ad quemque . . . interrogabant,** "each one asked his neighbour about what concerned him."
16. **averet,** "was eager to look upon."

9

1. **citato gradu** (like *citato equo*), "at full speed."
2. **cum . . . gereretur.** Be careful of the meaning of **cum.**
6. **vocata . . . fuisset;** the same as a Pluperfect Subjunctive Passive.
7. **habita;** the sense of *fuisset* is understood again.

11. **quam . . . volebant,** "which they wished to appear to have liberated."
12. **simul . . . contemptus,** "both the shame of the occurrence and their contempt" (for the Aetolians).
14. **alii ut caput . . . adsumendum,** "others said that they ought to have a figure-head for their enterprise, and that some member of the royal family ought to be adopted for show."

10

4. **quando permittatis. quando** means not only "when?" but sometimes also "since."
11. **qui imperes.** Either Subj. in *Or. Ob.*, or more likely "seeing that you order us."
11. **moris . . . non sint,** "things which are not (part of) Greek custom."
15. **in deditos . . . victos,** "over men who have just now surrendered according to their own decree and were before then defeated in war."
18. **Phaeneae.** A Dative of "disadvantage."
19. **cuius . . . senserunt,** "they realised their true condition."

11

2. **uterque imperator,** *i.e.* both Scipio, who conquered Carthage, and Mummius.
4. **novis hominibus.** Men whose family had not held office and were therefore not *nobiles*: Cato, Marius and Cicero were three of the very few *novi homines* of the late Republic.
5. **Mummio.** Abl. of "comparison," with **prior.**
7. **Scipio.** The younger Africanus, patron of Polybius the historian and chief of the Scipionic circle of which men like Laelius and Lucilius were members.
14. **tabulas . . . locaret,** "was arranging for the transport of the finest pictures."
15. **praedici . . . reddituros,** "to be warned that they would have to replace."

12

7. **Nos . . . iacent?** Notice that there is no Interrogative word.
8. **vita . . . debet,** " though our life must be relatively short."
10. **visne . . . cohibere,** " now then, Servius, get a grip of yourself."
12. **fac . . . proponas,** " see that you put this before yourself."
13. **tot viri clarissimi.** Refers to the many eminent Romans killed in the Civil War battles at this time.
14. **deminutio facta,** " has suffered such losses."
15. **mulierculae animula.** (Colloquial Latin was curiously fond of diminutives), " if we have suffered the loss of one poor girl."

13

2. **Graecam urbem,** *i.e.* " a city which has become almost Greek."
2. **quamvis . . . Achaei?** " yet how small a part is really Greek ? "
3. **Orontes,** *i.e.* " the dregs of Syria have long ago drained into Rome."
6. **dictum . . . collem,** " the hill named after the osiers " ; the Viminal.
7. **viscera,** lit. " the entrails," *i.e.* the confidential advisers.
10. **quemvis . . . attulit,** " he brings with himself any sort of character you like."
11. **schoenobates,** " rope-dancer " ; **aliptes,** " wrestler." Actually most of what we should call the professions were filled by Greeks.
13. **iusseris,** " suppose you (shall have) ordered him."
14. **ad summam . . . Athenis,** " in short, the man who tried to fly must have been an Athenian."

14

1. **Aeaciden.** Achilles, grandson of Aeacus, son of Peleus, who married the goddess Thetis.
3. **quanquam . . . vacant,** "though many of his deeds are famous yet more remain."
4. **Maeonio.** Homer was supposed to come from Maeonia, *i.e.* Lydia.
4. **nos ire per omnem,** "wish me to go through the whole story of the hero."
7. **tota . . . Troia,** *i.e.* "with the whole story of Troy."
8. **si . . . haustu,** "if I have worthily quaffed the older streams."
10. **Aonium nemus,** "the grove of the Muses"; "I am no stranger to poetry."
12. **Dircaeus ager.** The land of Thebes where Dirce was punished by her sons Amphion and Zethus. Statius had written a Thebaid which still survives.

15

1. **recessurae . . . pulvis,** "the earth began to open and tremble, the edges to quiver, the dust to seethe."
11. **sicut erat . . .,** "just as he was, he drove to Tartarus, and as he fell looked back on heaven and battlefield coming together again."
13. **levior . . . tremor,** "a lighter quake again mingled the gaping fields."

16

2. **mei . . . iuris,** "that is mine by right." Nonacria is Atalanta.
4. **exuvias . . .,** "as spoils he gives her the back rough with stiff bristles."
6. **illi laetitiae . . .** lit., "to her for a joy is the author of the gift together with the gift," *i.e.* "both gift and giver thrill her."

9. **titulos intercipe,** "do not steal our honours."
11. **ne sit longe tibi,** "lest this love-sick giver be far from you."
15. **hausitque . . .,** "and with impious sword drains the breast of Plexippus that fears no such thing."

IX. GAUL AND GERMANY

1

2. **vagosque . . . cursus,** "and their straggling passage through all the streets."
4. **quocumque . . . vertisset,** "wherever the noise turned their attention" (a "frequentative Subjunctive" which in later Latin took the place of the Indicative).
5. **paventes** (probably Subject), "they in their terror."
6. **nec ullius . . . vindices,** "able to defend nothing but their own lives."
7. **tanto . . . magis,** "so much the more."
11. **nec ullum . . . cessaret,** "there was not a moment free from the sight of." **Cessaret** is Subjunctive because "of such a sort."

2

1. **promissae . . . comae,** "long and reddish hair."
3. **tripudia,** "war dances."
3. **quatientium . . . crepitus,** "the dreadful din of their arms as they clashed their shields in traditional fashion."
5. **haec quibus . . . timeant,** "let Greeks to whom these things are strange be afraid of them."
9. **ad Alliam,** "at the Allia"; the battle which preceded the sack of Rome in 387 B.C.
11. **plures triumphi.** An exaggeration but containing some truth.

15. **mollia corpora . . . prosternunt,** "heat will, even without your using a sword, prostrate their feeble bodies and minds that are equally feeble, once their anger has died down."

3

1. **sescentesimum . . . annum,** *i.e.* 114 B.C. Tacitus writes in A.D. 97, 210 years later. Carbo was defeated in 113, Cassius in 107, Scaurus, Caepio and Manlius in 105 B.C.
11. **populo Romano . . . Caesari,** *i.e.* "the Republic and the Empire." *Caesari* is Dative of "disadvantage."
11. **Varus,** see No. 10.
12. **Marius** finally beat the Cimbri in 101 B.C.
14. **inde otium . . . ac rursus inde,** "after that there was peace . . . and then in recent times."

4

1. **victus,** "their livelihood."
6. **anno post . . . cogunt,** "a year after compel them to move elsewhere." **alio** is an Adverb of Place.
7. **eius . . . causas,** "they bring forward many reasons for this, namely . . .," followed by four Purpose Clauses, explaining what they had in mind.
10. **ne . . . aedificent,** "that they might not build more carefully, to avoid heat and cold," and so weaken their hardiness.
13. **animi aequitate . . . contineant,** "they may bind the plebs to them by a sense of fairness."
16. **hoc proprium . . . consistere,** "this they regard as the sign of excellence, that their neighbours should be driven away and none dare to settle near."

5

2. **qui sunt** (*ei* understood), "those who . . ." Subject of the sentence.

6. **quod nisi . . . reddatur,** "because unless one man's life is given in return for another's."
10. **quorum . . . membra,** "whose limbs, woven of osiers, they fill. . . ."
11. **quibus succensis . . . homines,** "these are set on fire and the men die surrounded by the flames."
14. **cum eius . . . deficit,** "when a supply of that sort fails."

6

5. **bello quod timeri desierat.** *Cf.* No. 2 above. The Gauls had ceased to be a cause of anxiety.
9. **probris increpitum,** "reprimanded the praetor with bitter reproaches."

7

3. **beneficio . . . facturum,** "that A. induced by his kindness and authority would stop the injustices."
6. **secundum ea . . . putaret,** "in this view there was much to encourage him to think that the business could be contemplated and undertaken."
11. **quod,** "a thing which" (Accus.).
13. **paulatim . . . videbat,** "that the G. should get into the habit of crossing the Rhine, he saw would be dangerous."
17. **temperaturos,** etc., "that they would refrain, once they had seized Gaul, from coming to the Province."
18. **ut . . . fecissent.** Note that this would be **ut** with the Indic. in *Oratio Recta.*

8

7. **tragulam,** "spear"; **amentum,** "the thong."
11. **ut erat praeceptum . . . mittit,** "hurled the spear as he had been told."
18. **dubitationem adventus,** "all doubt about their arrival": a good example of the Objective Genitive.

9

3. **quod nisi,** "but unless"; similarly **quodsi** means "but if."
9. **non suarum . . . causa.** Both intervening Genitives depend on **causa.**
11. **quoniam . . . offerre,** "and since they must yield to fortune, he gave himself up to them whether to . . . or . . ."
17. **si . . . posset,** "if he might," *i.e.* "in case he might"—a neat idiom.

10

The "war memorial" to these legions still survives.

2. **Lollianam.** *Cf.* piece 11 of this section.
3. **sed Lollianam.** The sentence continued in *Or. Ob.* after **accepit.**
7. **prorogavit.** The technical term for "extending" the imperium of a magistrate beyond the normal year, or years.
8. **ut a peritis . . . continerentur,** "so that the allies might be controlled by expert governors to whom they were accustomed."
9. **magnos ludos.** A special show of Public Games.
10. **si . . . vertisset,** *i.e.* if he (Jupiter) did well for the Romans. A good example of the Roman idea of religion.
13. **capillo submisso,** "allowing his hair to grow long."

11

3. **urgentur,** "are covered, unwept and unknown."
5. **inertiae.** A Greek Genitive; the meaning differs from "idleness."
7. **silebo,** "will not pass over silently in my poems."
8. **patiar,** "will suffer jealous oblivion to snatch your many toils from you."
13. **abstinens . . . pecuniae,** "that keeps away from money which drags all things to itself."

12

1. **togati . . . nominis,** *i.e.* as Romans with a Latin governor.
5. **quodque templum . . .,** "the temple which was so great that it could not be scorned by T. or by the last Catulus or by Caesar himself." He mentions the founders of three of Rome's most famous temples.
12. **cataplus,** a Greek word, "the arrival of ships," and so the ships themselves.

13

1. **Aggeribus,** "from the masses of the Alps and the snow-covered rocks thrusts its source, then draws forth a mighty river and rushes into the sea."
5. **stanti similis,** "as though it did not move."
9. **belua Libyssa,** Hannibal's elephants.
11. **expavit moles,** "feared the black, massive beasts."
12. **torsit . . . fundo,** "turned the threatening murmur in its sandy depths."

14

6. **nummus . . . nullus,** "not a penny changed hands in Gaul without the help of the Roman banks."

15

5. **sensere quid mens . . .** "realised what a mind and character . . ."
7. **Augusti . . . Neronis.** The Emperor Augustus adopted the children of his wife's first husband, Tib. Claudius Nero, and the latter's son Tiberius was Augustus's successor.
13. **Claudiae manus.** The last note will tell you to whom this refers.
15. **curae sagaces . . . belli,** "wise forethought carries lightly through the crisis of war."

16

2. **libertatem . . . adversam,** "he found the tradition of liberty among the popular party against him."
5. **qui . . . lacessierit,** "a man who could challenge not the small beginnings but the Empire at its highest point."
10. **Graecorum . . . incuriosi.** A typically Tacitean sentence both in form and idea: "Unknown to Greek history which only admires its own people, and not as famous as he should be to us Romans who laud what is old, while we are thoughtless of the more recent event."

X. SICILY

1

1. **praetenta sinu,** "stretching along in front of the bay."
3. **Alpheus.** The river which was supposed to have a subterranean passage to the island of Ortygia from Elis; in Sicily it was known as Arethusa.
6. **illacrimabilis,** "unmoved by tears."
8. **heu! . . . heu!** These exclamations interrupt but do not grammatically affect the sequence of the sentence.
8. **levamen,** lit. "the thing which lightens."
11. **Helenus,** had prophesied to Aeneas in Thessaly.
14. **vestris,** *i.e.* Dido's; the shores of Carthage.

2

2. **Gallus** was a poet himself, an *eques*, and suspected of plotting against Augustus. Vergil here pictures him as a shepherd pining for love.
2. **legat,** "songs for L. to read."
4. **Quae nemora.** Imitated from Theocritus, and again imitated by Milton in *Lycidas*.

7. **Aganippe,** a fountain in Boeotia sacred to the Muses, and Aon was one of the old Boeotian heroes. (Note the " Greek " scansion.)
8. **myricae,** " tamarisks."
11. **et formosus . . . Adonis,** " even the handsome A. fed his sheep near the streams."
12. **upilio,** " shepherd " ; **bubulci,** " ox-herds."
13. **glande,** " acorns," which were the food of pigs.
14. **unde amor . . . tibi ?** " whence comes this love of yours ? "
14. **at ille.** Again the " pathetic " end of the line.
15. **Chalcidico.** Euphorion of Chalcis was a Greek, who lived about 250 B.C. and excelled in a particular type of idyll. Roman poetry was nearly all based on Greek models.
16. **avena,** lit. " oats " ; " oaten pipe."
17. **certum est,** " I am determined."

3

1. **comitata.** A good many past participles of deponents are used with a passive sense, " accompanied by her usual maidens."
5. **tot . . . colores,** " as many colours as Nature has."
7. **simul** (for *simul ac*), " as soon as."
8. **sinus,** lit. " anything folded." Here, either " your folded arms " or more probably " the folded pocket of your robes."
11. **videt et visam,** lit. " sees and when she has been seen." A common idiom to express the quickness of an action.
14. **absciderat que.** In this place of the pentameter, and after a four-syllabled word, a " *que* " may be put out of place, " she had torn her own robe."
15. **Diti . . .** *Dis* is the Latin name for Pluto. Both names mean " rich," because death in the end receives everything.

20. **ales,** the nightingale, whose son was Itys. The story is complicated, but can be found in any mythological dictionary.

4

2. **ruinis,** "crashing rocks." Latin loves to give abstract words a concrete meaning.
4. **turbine fumantem . . . favilla,** "smoking with whirling pitch and white-hot ash."
7. **eructans,** "belching forth."
9. **Enceladi.** The giants were defeated by the gods, by the thunderbolt of Jupiter, and suffered, some as Enceladus here, some as the smiths of his thunderbolts.
11. **caminis,** "furnaces."
12. **fessum . . . latus,** "as often as he turns his weary side."
13. **Trinacria,** "the three-cornered island" (Sicily).
13. **caelum . . . fumo,** "veils the sky with smoke."

5

2. **esse omnino,** "they utterly denied its existence."
2. **indagavi,** "I searched out."
3. **senariolos,** "verses in hexameters." The diminutive implies that the verses were not very good.
5. **sphaeram,** "a sphere" (and a cylinder). Greek geometricians were very interested in the measurement of the circle, conic sections, etc.
7. **columellam . . . eminentem,** "a little column that did not appear much above the undergrowth."
11. **apparebat epigramma,** "an inscription became visible."

6

1. **quasi . . . Romani,** "are as it were the country estates of Rome."
2. **quemadmodum . . . sic,** "just as you find greatest pleasure . . ., so . . ."

5. **ea patientia,** "their endurance is such."
8. **increbruit,** "has become common"; from *creber*.
8. **nihil . . . nulla . . . nulla . . . contra . . .** (verb understood), "there is no . . . no . . ., no . . ., but on the other hand. . . ."
12. **iis solis,** "they alone do not hate tax-collectors" (a serious admission).
13. **ita tulerunt,** etc., lit. "they have endured the injuries of our governors in such a way that," *i.e.* "they have put up with the injustices, many as they are, so well, that they never have recourse to an appeal, as a state."

7

3. **tantum quisque,** etc., "each man retains only as much as this rapacious fellow has left to them."
6. **nutum,** lit. "nod," *i.e.* "his whim."
6. **tam patria,** "so much a family possession."
8. **abiudicaretur,** lit. "to be judged away from," *i.e.* "to be confiscated by a legal judgment."
9. **socii . . . atque amici.** A formal phrase indicating something like our "protectorates."

8

2. **classis nomine,** "under pretext of the fleet."
5. **imperaretur.** When *imperare* is used personally in the Passive it usually means "demand."
7. **pecuniae** (Partitive Genitive after **quid**), "what sums the M. gave."
8. **post** (the adverb), "later on."
9. **cybaeam,** "a merchantman"; **instar,** lit. "after the likeness of."
10. **sumptu,** "expense"; often "extravagance." Romans were economical.
14. **iudices.** The jury, drawn at this time from the Senate, the Equites and a third class called the *tribuni aerarii*.

9

Cicero did take his duties conscientiously and seems to have been successful and popular.

4. **negotiatoribus.** The business men were very important in the provinces and acted often as the spear-head of Roman expansion. The flag followed trade.
8. **delaturum.** The technical term for entrusting someone with a duty or honour.

10

This is a part of a long appeal, beginning with Jupiter Optimus Maximus and passing through the list of greater gods: each one having the special significance for Sicily mentioned.

1. **Libera,** the feminine of *Liber*, who came to be identified with Bacchus. She was regarded as equivalent to Persephone. Civilisation and all its benefits owed their existence to agriculture; and law, custom and ceremony were thought to come from the gods, and usually from Apollo and Ceres.
8. **simulacrum.** There are several famous statues of Demeter-Ceres: one known as the Mater Dolorosa, another in Berlin, "die thronende Göttin," which was dug up in S. Italy or Sicily just before the War.

VOCABULARY

abdere, -didi, -itum, *put away, hide.*
abicere, -ieci, -iectum, *throw away.*
abiudicare, *give judgment against.*
abscedere, -cessi, -cessum, *go away.*
abscindere, -scidi, -scissum, *cut off.*
accedere, -cessi, -cessum, *approach, be added.*
acceptus, -a, -um, *acceptable.*
accersere. *See* **arcessere**.
accidere, -dit, *happen.*
accipere, -cepi, -ceptum, *receive, hear.*
accire, -civi, -citum, *summon.*
acer, -cris, -cre, *sharp, eager.*
acies, -ei, *sharp edge, eye-sight, army in line.*
acumen, -inis, *sharpness.*
adamantineus, -a, -um, *hard as adamant.*
adducere, -duxi, -ductum, *lead, bring to.*
adfectare, *lay claim to.*
adferre, -tuli, -latum, *bring to, report.*
adficere, -feci, -fectum, *influence, treat with.*
adfigere, -fixi, -fixum, *fix to.*
adhaerēre, -haesi, -haesum, *stick to.*
adhibēre, *apply, use.*
adhuc, *hitherto, so far.*
adicere, -ieci, -iectum, *throw to, add.*
adigere, -egi, -actum, *drive to, compel.*
adimere, -emi, -emptum, *take away.*
adiutor, -is, *assistant.*
adiuvare, -iuvi, -iutum, *help.*
adloquor, -i, -locutus, *address.*
admodum, *up to a point, quite.*
admovēre, -movi, -motum, *bring up to.*
adnare, *swim to.*
adorare, *worship.*
adoriri, -ortus, *attack.*
adpellere, -puli, -pulsum, *drive to, bring to shore.*
adremigare, *row up to.*
adsciscere, -scivi, -scitum, *acquire, adopt.*
adseverare, *assert.*
adstringere, -strinxi, -strictum, *draw together, bind.*
adsuescere, -suevi, -suetum, *grow accustomed to.*
adulatio, -onis, f. *flattery.*
advena, -ae, m. *stranger.*
adventus, -us, *arrival.*
adversus, -a, -um, *opposed to.*
adversus (adv. and prep. + acc.), *towards, against.*
advertere, -verti, -versum, *turn to.*
advolare, *fly to.*

advolvere, -volvi, -volutum, *roll to.*
aeger, -ra, -rum, *sick.*
aegre, *with difficulty.*
aeneus, -a, -um, *of bronze.*
aequalis, -e, *equal, of the same age.*
aequare, *make equal, level.*
aequor, -is, n. *level sea.*
aer, -is, *air.*
aeripes, -dis, *with feet of bronze.*
aes, aeris, n. *copper, bronze.*
aes alienum, lit. *someone else's money, debt.*
aestas, -tis, *summer.*
aestivus, -a, -um, *of summer*; **aestiva**, *summer camp.*
aestus, -us, *heat, tide.*
aetas, -tis, *age.*
aether, -is, *upper air.*
aevum, -i, *age.*
affari, *speak to.*
affirmatio, -onis, *affirmation.*
afflare, *blow on to.*
agere, egi, actum, *drive, act, spend* (*time*); **agere ut**, *make something one's aim.*
aggredi, -gressus, *approach, attack.*
agitare, *drive about, hunt.*
agmen, -inis, *army in column.*
agnoscere, -novi, -nitum, *recognise.*
agrestis, -e, *of the country.*
aio, *I say.*
ala, -ae, *wing, cavalry.*
albescere, *grow white.*
ales, -itis, *winged, bird.*
alias, *at another time.*
alio, *to another place.*
aliquantum, -o, *to a considerable extent.*
aliter, *otherwise.*
altare, -is, n. *altar.*
alumnus, -i, *nursling, pupil.*
alveus, -i, *channel.*
ambigere, -egi, *be doubtful.*
amens, -tis, *mad.*
amittere, -misi, -missum, *lose.*
amnis, -is, m. *river.*
amplexus, -us, *embrace.*
anas, -tis, f. *duck.*
anceps, -ipitis, *two-headed, doubtful.*
anhelare, *breathe on, pant.*
anima, -ae, *soul.*
animadvertere, -verti, -versum, *pay attention to, punish.*
animus, -i, *mind, spirit.*
anteponere, -posui, -positum, *put in front, prefer.*
antistes, -stitis, *attendant, priest.*
antrum, -i, *cave.*
aper, -pri, *wild boar.*
aperire, -perui, -pertum, *open.*
apparatus, -us, *equipment.*
apparēre, *appear, be evident.*
apricus, -a, -um, *sunny.*
aptus, -a, -um, *fitted to.*
arbitrari, *think.*
arcanus, -a, -um, *secret.*
arcessere, -ivi, -itum, *send for, fetch.*
arcus, -us, *arch.*
ardēre, arsi, *be on fire.*
arduus, -a, -um, *steep, difficult.*
arenosus, -a, -um, *sandy.*
argenteus, -a, -um, *silvery.*
argumentum, -i, *proof, evidence.*
aries, -tis, *ram, battering-ram.*
arripere, -ripui, -reptum, *seize.*

arrogare, *bestow, claim.*
artus, -uum, *limbs.*
arva, -orum, *fields.*
arx, arcis, f. *citadel.*
asper, -a, -um, *rough, harsh.*
aspergo, -inis, f. *spray.*
aspernari, *despise.*
assiduus, -a, -um, *settled, continuous.*
ast, *but.*
astu, *cunning.*
ater, -tra, -trum, *black.*
atrox, -cis, *fierce, wild.*
atterere, -trivi, -tritum, *rub.*
attollere, *lift up.*
attonitus, -a, -um, *astonished.*
attrectare, *handle, manage.*
attribuere, *distribute, attribute.*
auctoritas, -tis, *influence.*
audēre, ausus, *dare.*
auferre, abstuli, ablatum, *carry away.*
augēre, auxi, auctum, *make bigger.*
aura, -ae, *breath, wind.*
auriga, -ae, m. *charioteer.*
auris, -is, f. *ear.*
auxilium, -i, *help ;* **auxilia**, *auxiliaries.*
avehere, -vexi, -vectum, *convey away.*
avellere, -velli, -vulsum, *tear off.*
avena, -ae, *oats, oaten pipe.*
avēre, *desire.*
avertere, -verti, -versum, *turn aside.*
avidus, -a, -um, *greedy.*
avitus, -a, -um, *ancestral.*
avunculus, -i, *uncle.*
axis, -is, m. *axle, chariot.*

belua, -ae, *monster.*
beluosus, -a, -um, *full of monsters.*
bibulus, -a, -um, *thirsty.*
biduum, -i, *two days.*
biennium, -i, *two years.*
bini, -ae, -a, *two each.*
bisulcus, -a, -um, *two-furrowed, cloven.*
braca, -ae, *breeches.*
bracchium, -i, *arm.*
bruma, -ae, *mist, cold.*
bubulcus, -i, *cow-herd.*

cadaver, -is, n. *corpse.*
cadere, cecidi, casum, *fall.*
caecus, -a, -um, *blind.*
caedere, cecīdi, caesum, *cut, fell, kill.*
caedes, -is, f. *massacre.*
caepe, -is, n. *onion.*
caerimonia, -ae, *ceremony.*
caeruleus, -a, -um, *sky blue, dark blue.*
caespes, -itis, m. *turf.*
calcare, *trample.*
calidus, -a, -um, *warm.*
caligo, -inis, f. *darkness.*
calliditas, -tis, *cunning.*
calor, -is, *warmth.*
caminus, -i, *furnace.*
candēre, *be glowing, white.*
canere, cecini, cantum, *sing, sound the trumpet.*
capessere, -ivi, -itum, *take in hand.*
capillus, -i, *hair.*
caput, -itis, n. *head, citizenship, life.*
carēre, *be without.*
carina, -ae, *keel, ship.*
caritas, -tis, *affection, dearness.*

caro, carnis, f. *flesh*.
carpere, carpsi, carptum, *pluck*.
castellum, -i, *fort*.
casus, -us, *fall*, *accident*, *chance*.
catena, -ae, *chain*.
caterva, -ae, *crowd*.
catulus, -i, *puppy*.
causa (gen.) f. *for the sake of*, *in order to*.
cavēre, cavi, cautum, *beware of*.
cedere, cessi, cessum, *shift one's ground*, *give way*.
celare, *conceal*.
celeber, -ris, -e, *crowding together*, *celebrated*.
cella, -ae, *cell*, *room*.
censēre, censui, -sum, *have an opinion*.
centesima, -ae, *a hundredth*, *one per cent*.
cera, -ae, *wax*.
cercopithecus, -i, *monkey*.
cernere, crevi, -tum, *judge*, *decide*, *see*.
certare, *struggle*.
certe, *certainly*.
certus, -a, -um, *definite*, *certain*.
cervix, -cis, f. *neck*.
cervus, -i, *stag*.
cessare, *be idle*, *cease from*, *be free from*.
ceterum, *but*.
chorda, -ae, *chord*, *string*.
cinis, -eris, m. *ashes*.
circumdare, -dedi, -datum, *put round*.
circumfundere, -fudi, -fusum, *pour round*, *surround*.
circumscribere, -scripsi, -scriptum, *draw a line round*, *surround*.
circumsonus, -a, -um, *echoing round*.
circumspectare, *gaze round*.
cis, citra, *on this side of*.
citerior, -us, *the nearer side*.
civitas, -tis, *citizenship*, *state*, *city*.
clades, -is, f. *disaster*.
clam (abl.), *without the knowledge of*.
clandestinus, -a, -um, *secret*.
clarus, -a, -um, *clear*, *famous*.
classiarius, -a, -um, *belonging to the fleet*, *sailor*.
classicum, -i, *trumpet*.
classicus, -a, -um, *of the fleet*.
claudere, clausi, -sum, *shut*.
claustrum, -i, *barrier*.
cliens, -tis, *client*.
coepi, coepisse, *begin*.
coercēre, *hold in check*.
coetus, -us, *coming together*, *assembly*.
cogere, coegi, -actum, *drive together*, *compel*.
cogitare, *think about*.
cognatio, -onis, *relationship*, *clan*.
cognomen, -inis, *name*, *nickname*.
cognoscere, -novi, -nitum, *recognise*.
cohibēre, *hold together*, *check*.
cohorrēre, *shudder*.
cohortatio, -onis, *exhortation*.
coire, *come together*.
colere, colui, cultum, *look after*, *till*, *worship*.
collis, -is, m. *hill*.

collocare, *place.*
collum, -i, *neck.*
colonus, -i, *farmer.*
columba, -ae, *dove.*
columella, -ae, *small column.*
combibere, -bibi, *drink, gulp down.*
comes, -itis, *companion.*
comitatus, -us, *escort.*
comitia, -orum, *assembly, election.*
commeatus, -uum, *provisions.*
commemorare, *relate.*
commendare, *entrust, commend.*
commercium, -i, *trade.*
comminus, *at close quarters.*
committere, -misi, -missum, *entrust;* **proelium c.**, *engage in.*
commovēre, -movi, -motum, *move, stir.*
communis, -e, *common.*
commutare, *exchange.*
comparare, *get together, arrange.*
comparatio, -onis, *preparation, comparison.*
compellare, *address.*
compellere, -puli, -pulsum, *drive together, compel.*
comperire, -perui, -pertum, *discover.*
complēre, -plevi, -pletum, *fill, man.*
complexus, -us, *embrace.*
complures, -a, *several.*
componere, -posui, -positum, *put together, arrange, settle.*
comprehendere, -di, -nsum, *seize, understand.*
conamen, -inis, *attempt.*
conatus, -us, *endeavour.*
concedere, -cessi, -cessum, *yield, go away.*
concessio, -onis, *agreement.*
concidere, -cidi, -casum, *collapse.*
concinnus, -a, -um, *elegant, harmonious.*
concitare, *stir up.*
concludere, -clusi, -clusum, *shut up.*
concrescere, -crevi, -cretum, *grow together, freeze.*
concursus, -us, *rushing together, concourse.*
condere, -didi, -ditum, *found, hide.*
condicio, -onis, *terms, conditions.*
conducere, -duxi, -ductum, *lead, hire.*
conferre, -tuli, -latum, *compare, bring together, contribute, use;* **se c.** "*betake oneself,*" *go.*
confertus, -a, -um, *packed together.*
conficere, -feci, -fectum, *complete, tire out.*
confidere, -fisus, *trust.*
confluere, -fluxi, -fluxum, *flow together.*
congerere, -gessi, -gestum, *pile up.*
congregare, *collect.*
congressus, *coming together.*
congruere, -grui, *agree, suit.*
coniectura, -ae, *guess.*
coniunx, -iugis, *husband, wife.*
conlidere, -lisi, -lisum, *knock together.*

conloqui, -locutus, *converse.*
connubium, -i, *marriage.*
conquassare, *shatter.*
conqueri, -questus, *complain.*
consanguineus, -a, -um, *blood relation.*
conscendere, -scendi, -scensum, *mount, embark.*
consentire, -sensi, -sensum, *agree with, plot.*
consequi, -secutus, *follow, achieve.*
conserere, -serui, -sertum, *connect, arrange.*
conservare, *preserve, keep.*
considerare, *consider.*
consistere, -stiti, -stitum, *halt, consist in.*
conspicari, *catch sight of.*
conspicere, -spexi, -spectum, *catch sight of.*
constantia, -ae, *consistency, firmness.*
consternare, *lay low.*
consternere, -stravi, -stratum, *strew over, spread, cover.*
constituere, -tui, -tutum, *arrange, resolve.*
consuescere, -suevi, -suetum, *grow accustomed.*
consularis, -e, *of a consul, ex-consul.*
consulere, -sului, -sultum, *consult, take measures for.*
consumere, -sumpsi, -sumptum, *take up, use up.*
consurgere, -surrexi, -surrectum, *rise up together.*
contagio, -onis, *infection.*
contemnere, -tempsi, -temptum, *despise.*
contemptus, -us, *contempt.*
contendere, -tendi, -tentum, *strive, fight, hasten.*
contentio, -onis, *struggle.*
contexere, -texui, -textum, *weave together.*
continēre, -tinui, -tentum, *hold together, hold in.*
contingere, -tigit, *happen, fall to the lot of.*
continuus, -a, -um, *holding together, continuous.*
contio, -onis, *meeting.*
contrahere, -traxi, -tractum, *draw together, restrain.*
contumelia, -ae, *insult.*
conturbare, *throw into confusion.*
convenire, -veni, -ventum, *assemble.*
convenit, *it suits, happens.*
convertere, -verti, -versum, *turn round.*
convincere, -vici, -victum, *conquer, convict.*
cophinus, -i, *basket.*
cor, cordis, n. *heart.*
cornix, -cis, f. *crow.*
cornu, -us, *horn, wing.*
corolla, -ae, *crown, wreath.*
corripere, -ripui, -reptum, *snatch, seize.*
corrumpere, -rupi, -ruptum, *corrupt, bribe, ruin.*
corvus, -i, *raven.*
creber, -ra, -rum, *frequent.*
credere, -didi, -ditum, *believe.*
crepitus, -us, *clatter.*
crimen, -inis, *charge.*
criminari, *accuse.*
crinis, -is, m. *hair.*
crudelis, -e, *cruel.*
cruentus, -a, -um, *bloody.*
cruor, -is, *blood.*

crusta, -ae, *fragment, crust.*
crux, -cis, f. *cross.*
culmen, -inis, *summit, highest point.*
cunctari, *delay.*
cunctus, -a, -um, *all.*
cupere, -ivi, -itum, *desire.*
cupiditas, -tis, *desire.*
cupidus, -a, -um, *eager.*
curator, -is, *agent, one who cares for.*
curriculum, -i, *race, chariot.*
cursus, -us, *course.*

damma, -ae, *deer.*
damnare, *condemn.*
damnum, -i, *loss.*
dapes, -um, *feast.*
debellare, *fight down, subdue.*
decedere, -cessi, -cessum, *depart, die.*
decurrere, -curri, -cursum, *run down.*
decus, -oris, *honour, glory.*
decutere, -cussi, -cussum, *knock down, execute.*
dedecus, -oris, *disgrace.*
dedere, -didi, -ditum, *surrender.*
deditio, -onis, *surrender.*
deducere, -duxi, -ductum, *lead down, launch.*
deesse, desum, defui, *be wanting.*
defessus, -a, -um, *weary.*
deficere, -feci, -fectum, *be wanting, revolt.*
defluere, -fluxi, -fluxum, *flow down.*
deformis, -e, *ugly.*
degustare, *sip.*
dehinc, *henceforward.*
dein, deinde, *thence, then.*
delator, -is, *informer.*
delectare, *delight.*
delēre, delevi, deletum, *destroy.*
delicatus, -a, -um, *effeminate.*
delictum, -i, *failing, crime.*
deligare, *untie.*
deligere, -legi, -lectum, *choose.*
demens, -tis, *mad.*
demere, dempsi, demptum, *take away.*
demetere, -messui, -messum, *mow down, reap.*
deminutio, -onis, *lessening, diminution.*
deni, -ae, -a, *ten apiece.*
depellere, -puli, -pulsum, *drive down.*
deplorare, *weep for.*
deponere, -posui, -positum, *lay down, deposit.*
depopulari, *devastate.*
deprimere, -pressi, -pressum, *overwhelm, sink.*
depromere, -prompsi, -promptum, *take away.*
deridēre, -risi, *jeer at.*
deripere, -ripui, -reptum, *snatch from.*
desciscere, -ivi, *fail, revolt.*
desiderare, *long for, miss.*
desidia, -ae, *slackness.*
desinere, desii, *cease.*
despicere, -spexi, -spectum, *look down on, despise.*
despondēre, -spondi, -sponsum, *pledge to.*
deterrimus, -a, -um, *worst.*
detinēre, -tinui, -tentum, *hold back.*
detrahere, -traxi, -tractum, *drag down.*

detrimentum, -i, *loss*.
devotus, -a, -um, *dedicated to*.
dicare, *indicate, show*.
dicio, -onis, *dominion*.
differre, distuli, dilatum, *differ, postpone*.
diffidere, -fisus, *distrust*.
diffusus, -a, -um, *scattered*.
digerere, -gessi, -gestum, *separate, divide*.
diiudicare, *discriminate*.
dilabi, -lapsus, *slip away*.
dilatare, *extend*.
dilatio, -onis, *postponement, delay*.
diligentia, -ae, *efficiency*.
dimicare, *fight*.
dimidium, -i, *half*.
dimittere, -misi, -missum, *send away*.
dimovere, -movi, -motum, *remove*.
dirigescere, -rigui, *stiffen*.
diripere, -ripui, -reptum, *plunder*.
diruere, -rui, -rutum, *pull down, destroy*.
disceptare, *discuss*.
discere, didici, *learn*.
discernere, -crevi, -cretum, *distinguish, decide*.
discerptus, -a, -um, *scattered about*.
discrimen, -inis, *distinction, crisis*.
discriminare, *distinguish*.
discutere, -cussi, *shatter*.
disiunctus, -a, -um, *separated*.
disponere, -posui, -positum, *arrange, dispose*.
dispungere, -punxi, -punctum, *check off* (*in accounts*), *balance*.
disserere, -serui, -sertum, *discuss*.
dissidēre, -sedi, -sessum, *disagree*.
dissilire, -silui, *split apart*.
distare, *be distant*.
distinctio, -onis, *separation, distinction*.
districtus, -a, -um, *busy, engaged*.
diurnus, -a, -um, *daily*.
diuturnus, -a, -um, *lasting a long time*.
diversus, -a, -um, *different*.
dives, -itis, *rich*.
dolor, -is, *pain, sorrow*.
dolus, -i, *trick*.
domabilis, -e, *tameable*.
dominari, *be master, rule*.
dominatio, -onis, *rule, dominion*.
donare, *give*.
donec, *while, until*.
dubie, *doubtfully*.
ducere, duxi, ductum, *lead, think*.
dum, *while, until, provided that*.
dumosus, -a, -um, *covered with undergrowth*.
dumtaxat, *provided, so far as*.
dumus, -i, *thicket*.

ebur, eboris, n. *ivory*.
edax, -cis, *eating, consuming*.
edere, -didi, -ditum, *utter, publish*.
edictum, -i, *order, edict*.
effervere, *seethe*.
efficere, -feci, -fectum, *effect, make to happen*.
effigies, -ei, *image*.

efflare, *breathe out.*
effodere, -fodi, -fossum, *dig out.*
effrenus, -a, -um, *unbridled, unchecked.*
effundere, -fudi, -fusum, *pour out.*
egregius, -a, -um, *uncommon, excellent.*
eicere, -ieci, -iectum, *throw out.*
elatus, -a, -um, *elated.*
elegans, -tis, *tidy, refined.*
elicitus, *drawn out, elicited.*
eludere, -lusi, -lusum, *baffle, deceive.*
emere, emi, emptum, *buy.*
emetiri, -mensus, *measure out, traverse.*
eminēre, *be eminent.*
ensis, -is, m. *sword.*
epulari, *feast.*
equidem, *indeed* (with 1st person).
erga (acc.), *towards.*
ergo, *therefore.*
erigere, -rexi, -rectum, *raise up.*
eripere, -ripui, -reptum, *snatch away, rescue.*
erogare, *pay.*
eructare, *vomit forth.*
eruere, *root up, destroy.*
erumpere, -rupi, -ruptum, *break out.*
esurire, *be hungry.*
evellere, -velli, -vulsum, *tear out.*
eventum, -i, *outcome.*
everberare, *whip out, away.*
evolvere, -volvi, -volutum, *unroll.*
exaestuare, *surge over.*
exagitare, *disturb, hunt.*
examen, -inis, *swarm.*
exanimare, *kill.*
excaecare, *blind.*
excellere, -celli, *excel.*
excidere, -cīdi, -cisum, *cut out, destroy.*
excipere, -cepi, -ceptum, *take up, welcome, except.*
excitare, *rouse up.*
excubiae, -arum, *guard duty.*
excudere, -di, -sum, *hammer out.*
exercēre, -cui, -citum, *train, test.*
exigere, -egi, -actum, *drive out, thrust.*
exiguus, -a, -um, *small.*
eximius, -a, -um, *outstanding.*
existimare, *think, consider.*
exitiabilis, -e, *dangerous, fatal.*
exitium, -i, *destruction.*
exitus, -us, *way-out, conclusion.*
exorare, *beg off, induce.*
exoriri, -ortus, *rise up.*
expavēre, -pavi, *be panic-stricken.*
expeditio, -onis, *expedition.*
expeditus, -a, -um, *unhindered, light-armed.*
expergiscor, -i, -perrectus, *wake up.*
experiri, -pertus, *try, experience.*
explicare, -plicui, -plicitum, *unfold, explain.*
expugnare, *capture by storm.*
exsistere, -stiti, -stitum, *stand out, exist.*

exstinguere, -stinxi, -stinctum, *extinguish.*
exterus, -a, -um, *foreign.*
extollere, *raise up.*
extorris, -e, *banished from the land.*
extra, *outside.*
extremus, -a, -um, *extreme, end.*
exturbare, *thrust out of.*
exul, -is, *exile.*
exuviae, -arum, *spoils.*

faber, -ri, *smith.*
facies, -ei, *figure, appearance.*
factio, -onis, *party.*
facultas, -tis, *opportunity.*
faenum, -i, *straw.*
faenus, -oris, *interest.*
faex, -cis, f. *scum.*
fallax, -cis, *deceptive.*
fallere, fefelli, falsum, *deceive, escape notice.*
fama, -ae, *report, reputation.*
fames, -is, f. *hunger.*
familiaris, -e, *of the household, friend.*
famulus, -i, *servant.*
fas, *right.*
fastigium, -i, *summit.*
fatalis, -e, *fated.*
fatĕri, fassus, *confess.*
fatigare, *tire out.*
faustus, -a, -um, *lucky.*
favēre, favi, fautum, *favour.*
favilla, -ae, *ashes.*
fax, facis, f. *torch.*
ferculum, -i, *tray, course.*
fere, ferme, *almost.*
ferinus, -a, -um, *of wild animals.*
fermentum, -i, *leaven, yeast.*
ferox, -cis, *high-spirited.*
ferrum, -i, *iron, sword.*
fertur, *it is said.*
fervidus, -a, -um, *heated.*
fessus, -a, -um, *tired.*
festinare, *hasten.*
fictilis, -e, *of earthenware.*
fidelis, -e, *faithful.*
fides, -ei, *faith, honour, credit.*
fiducia, -ae, *confidence.*
fidus, -a, -um, *faithful.*
figere, fixi, fixum, *fix.*
figura, -ae, *figure, face.*
findere, fidi, fissum, *cleave, cut.*
finire, *end, bound.*
finitimus, -a, -um, *neighbour.*
firmamentum, -i, *support.*
firmare, *strengthen.*
flagrare, *blaze.*
flectere, flexi, flexum, *bend.*
fluctus, -us, *wave.*
focus, -i, *hearth.*
foedare, *defile, spoil.*
foedus, -eris, *treaty.*
foetus, -us, *young, embryo.*
fomentum, *bandage.*
fores, -um, f. *doors.*
formica, -ae, *ant.*
formidare, *fear.*
formosus, -a, -um, *beautiful.*
fornax, -cis, f. *furnace.*
fortasse, *perhaps.*
forte, *by chance.*
fortuito, *haphazard.*
fragor, -is, *crash.*
fremere, fremui, fremitum, *roar.*
frenum, -i, *rein, bit.*
frequens, -tis, *crowded.*
fretum, -i, *strait, sea.*
fretus, -a, -um, *relying on.*
frigus, -oris, *cold.*

frons, -tis, *forehead.*
frugalitas, -tis, *carefulness, economy.*
frugem, -is, *fruit.*
frui, fructus, *enjoy* (abl.).
fugare, *put to flight.*
fulgēre, fulsi, *shine.*
fulmen, -inis, *thunderbolt.*
fulvus, -a, -um, *tawny.*
fumificus, -a, -um, *causing smoke.*
fundamentum, -i, *foundation.*
fundare, *found.*
fundere, fudi, fusum, *pour, rout.*
funditus, *utterly.*
fundus, -i, *farm, bottom.*
funestare, *bring ruin to.*
funestus, -a, -um, *fatal.*
funis, -is, m. *rope.*
funus, -eris, *death, funeral.*
fur, furis, *thief.*
furere, *be frenzied.*
furor, -is, *frenzy.*
fuscus, -a, -um, *dark.*
fusus, -i, *spindle.*

gaudēre, gavisus, *rejoice.*
gaudium, -i, *joy.*
gelidus, -a, -um, *cold.*
gemitus, -us, *groan.*
gemmifer, -a, -um, *gem-bearing.*
gener, -i, *son-in-law.*
generosus, -a, -um, *noble.*
genius, -i, *genius, talent.*
genus, -eris, *race, kind, sort.*
gerere, gessi, gestum, *bear, carry on, manage.*
gestire, *revel, desire.*
gignere, genui, genitum, *produce.*
glacies, -ei, *ice.*
glans, -dis, f. *acorn.*
globus, -i, *circle, crowd.*
glomerare, *form into a mass.*
gloriose, *boastfully.*
gratia, -ae, *influence;* pl. *thanks.* **gratias agere**, reddere, *thank.*
gratia (used as prep.), *for the sake of.*
gravis, -e, *heavy, serious.*
gregarius, -i, *ordinary (soldier).*
gressus, -us, *step.*
gurges, -itis, *whirlpool.*
guttur, -is, m. *throat.*

habitus, -us, *manner, bearing.*
haesitare, *stick.*
harena, -ae, *sand.*
haurire, hausi, haustum, *drain.*
haustus, -us, *drawing, draught.*
hercule, *on my word.*
hereditas, -tis, *inheritance.*
heres, -dis, *heir.*
herus, -i, *master.*
homunculus, -i, *manikin, poor man.*
horrēre, *be rough, shudder.*
horridus, -a, -um, *rough, terrible.*
hospes, -itis, *guest, host, stranger.*
hospitium, *hospitality.*
humilis, -e, *low-lying, humble.*

iacēre, *lie.*
iactura, -ae, *loss.*
iaculum, -i, *spear.*
ianua, -ae, *door.*
ictus, -us, *blow.*

idcirco, *for that reason.*
ieiunium, -i, *going without food, fasting.*
ignarus, -a, -um, *ignorant.*
ignavus, -a, -um, *lazy, cowardly.*
ignorare, *be ignorant.*
ilia, -ium, *flanks.*
illidere, -lisi, -lisum, *crash against.*
illudere, -lusi, -lusum, *deceive.*
imago, -inis, f. *image, picture, statue.*
imbellis, -e, *unwarlike.*
immanis, -e, *huge, monstrous.*
immemor, -is, *unthoughtful of.*
immerito, *undeservedly.*
imminēre, *overhang, threaten.*
immittere, -misi, -missum, *let loose on.*
immodicus, -a, -um, *immoderate, vast.*
immolare, *sacrifice.*
immunis, -e, *free from, immune.*
impacatus, -a, -um, *unsubdued.*
impar, -paris, *unequal.*
impedire, *hinder.*
impendere, -pendi, -pensum, *spend, devote to.*
imperitus, -a, -um, *unskilled.*
impetrare, *get what one asks.*
implēre, *fill, man.*
implexus, -a, -um, *interwoven with.*
implorare, *beg.*
implumis, -e, *featherless.*
imponere, -posui, -positum, *place on, put in command.*
impotens, -tis, *weak, uncontrolled.*
imprecari, *curse.*
improvisus, -a, -um, *unforeseen.*
impudenter, *shamelessly.*
imus, -a, -um, *lowest, bottom of.*
inadsuetus, -a, -um, *unaccustomed to.*
incedere, -cessi, -cessum, *go to, advance, attack.*
inceptum, -i, *undertaking.*
incestus, -a, -um, *impure.*
incipere, -cepi, -ceptum, *begin.*
incitus, -a, -um, *hurried.*
inclutus, -a, -um, *famous.*
incolere, -colui, -cultum, *inhabit.*
incolumis, -e, *safe.*
incommodum, -i, *disaster.*
increbrescere, -brui, *become frequent.*
increpare, -crepui, -itum, *rebuke.*
incuriosus, -a, um, *careless of.*
incursus, -us, *raid.*
indagare, *track out.*
indemnatus, -a, -um, *uncondemned.*
indere, -didi, -ditum, *put on, give.*
index, -icis, *informer.*
indignari, *be angry.*
indignitas, -tis, *unworthiness, indignation.*
indoles, -is, f. *character, temperament.*
indomitus, -a, -um, *unsubdued.*
induere, -ui, -utum, *put on clothes.*
indurescere, -rui, *grow hard.*

infamis, -e, *infamous.*
infandus, -a, -um, *unspeakable.*
inferre, -tuli, -latum, *bring upon;* **bellum i.**, *make war on;* **se i.**, *rush on.*
infidus, -a, -um, *faithless.*
infimus, -a, -um, *lowest.*
infra, *below.*
ingeniosus, -a, -um, *able, ingenious.*
ingenium, -i, *natural abilities, character.*
ingerere, -gessi, -gestum, *pour upon, heap on.*
inhibēre, *check.*
inhorrescere, -horrui, *shudder, be rough.*
inhumanus, -a, -um, *cruel.*
iniquus, -a, -um, *unlevel, unfair, wicked.*
inire, *enter, plan.*
initiare, *initiate.*
iniuria, -ae, *injury, wrong.*
inopia, -ae, *shortage, need.*
inops, -is, *poor, needy.*
insequi, -secutus, *follow close.*
insidiae, -arum, *ambush.*
insistere, -stiti, *stand on, begin, resolve.*
insolitus, -a, -um, *unusual.*
inspectare, *look upon.*
instar (gen.), *like.*
instare, -stiti, -stitum, *press close on.*
instituere, -ui, -utum, *arrange, begin, resolve.*
institutum, -i, *arrangement, purpose.*
instrumentum, -i, *equipment, instrument.*
insuetus, -a, -um, *unaccustomed.*
integrare, *renew.*
intemperans, -tis, *uncontrolled.*
intendere, -tendi, -tentum, *strain towards, direct against;* **se i.**, *spread over.*
intercipere, -cepi, -ceptum, *intercept, steal.*
intercludere, -si, -sum, *cut off.*
interdicere, -xi, *forbid, ban.*
interesse, *be present at, be of interest, make a difference.*
intericere, -ieci, -iectum, *put between.*
interim, *meanwhile.*
interitus, -us, *death, ruin.*
intermittere, -misi, -missum, *interrupt, leave off.*
internecio, -onis, *destruction.*
internitēre, *shine between.*
intra, *within.*
introire, *go within.*
introrsus, *within.*
inusitatus, -a, -um, *unusual.*
invadere, -vasi, -sum, *attack.*
invehere, -vexi, -vectum, *convey to.*
invehi, *rebuke.*
invenire, -veni, -ventum, *come upon, find.*
inversus, -a, -um, *upturned, changed.*
invicem, *in turn.*
invisus, -a, -um, *hated.*
invius, -a, -um, *pathless.*
involvere, -volvi, -volutum, *roll on, wrap up.*
irritus, -a, -um, *vain, useless.*
item, *likewise.*
iterum, *a second time.*
iucundus, -a, -um, *pleasant.*
iugare, *join, marry.*

iugulare, *cut the throat.*
iugum, -i, *yoke, ridge.*
ius, iuris, n. *right, law.*
iusiurandum, iurisiurandi, *oath.*
iuvencus, -i, *young, bullock.*
iuxta, *near, equally.*

labare, *totter.*
labefactare, *cause to totter.*
labes, -is, f. *blemish.*
labi, lapsus, *slip, glide.*
lac, lactis, n. *milk.*
lacerare, *mutilate.*
lacrimare, *weep.*
lacuna, -ae, *pool.*
lacus, -us, *lake.*
laedere, laesi, -sum, *hurt.*
lambere, *lick.*
lanatus, *woolly.*
laniatus, -us, *mutilation.*
lar, -is, *god of the house.*
lascivire, *be unrestrained.*
lassare, *tire.*
late, *far and wide.*
latebrae, -arum, *hiding-place.*
latēre, *lie hidden.*
latrare, *bark.*
latratus, -us, *barking.*
latrocinium, -i, *robbery.*
latus, -eris, *side, flank.*
lectus, -i, *couch, bed.*
legere, legi, lectum, *pick, choose, read.*
lepor, -is, *elegance.*
lepus, -oris, *hare.*
letum, -i, *death.*
levamen, -inis, *consolation.*
levare, *lighten.*
levis, -e, *light, trivial.*
levitas, -tis, *lightness, fickleness.*
libellus, -i, *note-book, pamphlet.*
libidinosus, -a, -um, *capricious, wanton.*
libido, -inis, f. *caprice, lust.*
limen, -inis, *threshold.*
linquere, liqui, lictum, *leave behind.*
linum, -i, *flax, linen.*
lis, litis, f. *law-suit, strife.*
litterae, -arum, *letter, literature.*
litus, -oris, *shore.*
locare, *place, hire.*
locuples, -tis, *wealthy.*
longe, *far.*
longinquus, -a, -um, *distant.*
loquax, -cis, *talkative.*
lucerna, -ae, *lamp.*
luctus, -us, *grief.*
lucus, -i, *grove.*
ludibrium, -i, *laughing-stock.*
ludicrum, -i, *sport, show.*
ludus, -i, *game, school.*
lugubris, -e, *mournful.*
lumen, -inis, *light, eye.*
lustrare, *purify, traverse, look at.*
lustrum, -i, *period of five years.*

maculare, *stain, blemish.*
madēre, *be wet.*
maerēre, *be sorry, sad.*
magalia, -ium, *huts.*
magnopere, *greatly.*
maiores, -um, *ancestors.*
maledicere, *curse.*
malle, malui, *prefer.*
manes, -ium, m. *shades of the dead.*
mansuetus, -a, -um, *tamed.*

manubiae, -arum, *spoils*.
manus, -us, f. *hand, band*.
margo, -inis, m. *edge, margin*.
materia, -ae, *timber, material*.
matrona, *married woman*.
maturare, *hasten*.
meatus, -us, *wandering*.
medicamentum, -i, *remedy*.
medulla, -ae, *marrow of the bones*.
membra, -orum, *limbs*.
memor, -is, *thoughtful of*.
memorabilis, -e, *memorable*.
memorare, *mention*.
mendacium, -i, *lie*.
mendicare, *beg*.
merces, -dis, f. *reward*.
merēre, *deserve, earn*.
mergere, mersi, -sum, *plunge into*.
messis, -is, f. *harvest*.
meta, -ae, *goal*.
metuere, -ui, *fear*.
metus, -us, *fear*.
militiae, *in the wars*.
minae, -arum, *threats*.
minari, *threaten*.
ministerium, -i, *service*.
mirabundus, -a, -um, *wondering*.
mirari, *wonder, admire*.
miscēre, -ui, mixtum, *mix*.
miserabilis, -e, *pitiable*.
miserandus, -a, -um, *pitiful*.
mitigare, *soften, mitigate*.
mitis, -e, *mild, gentle*.
modo, *only, just, lately*; **modo . . . modo . . .**, *at one time . . . at another*.
modulari, *measure, modulate*.
modus, -i, *limit, means*.
moenia, -ium, *walls* (*of a town*).
moles, -is, f. *mass, effort*.
moleste ferre, *be annoyed at*.
moliri, *make an effort*.
mollire, *soften*.
monitus, -us, *warning*.
monstrum, -i, *marvellous thing, portent*.
morari, *delay*.
morbus, -i, *disease*.
mordēre, momordi, morsum, *bite*.
morsus, -us, *bite*.
mos, -ris, *custom*. **mores**, *character*.
mucro, -onis, *sword*.
mugire, *bellow*.
mugitus, -us, *bellowing*.
mulcēre, mulsi, *soothe*.
muliercula, -ae, *weak woman*.
multare, *fine*.
munditiae, -arum, *elegance*.
munia, muniorum, *duties*.
municeps, -ipis, *townsman*.
munimenta, *fortifications*.
munus, -eris, *duty, privilege, gift*.
myrica, -ae, *tamarisk*.

nancisci, nactus, *obtain*.
nares, -ium, *nostrils*.
nasci, natus, *be born*.
natare, *swim*.
naturalis, -e, *natural*.
navicula, -ae, *little ship*.
navigium, -i, *ship*.
nebula, -ae, *cloud*.
necare, *kill*.
nectere, nexi, nexum, *bind*.
nedum, *still less*.
nefas, *wrong*.
negare, *deny*.
neglegere, -lexi, -lectum, *neglect*.

negotiosus, -a, -um, *full of business.*
negotium, -i, *business.*
nemus, -oris, *grove.*
nepos, -tis, *grandson.*
nequaquam, *by no means:*
nequiquam, *in vain.*
nex, necis, f. *death.*
nidus, -i, *nest.*
nimbus, -i, *cloud.*
nimirum, *of course.*
nimium, *too much.*
ningere, *it snows.*
nitēre, *shine.*
niti, nixus, *lean on.*
niti, nisus, *strive.*
nivalis, -e, *snowy.*
nobilis, -e, *well-known, noble.*
nolle, nolui, *be unwilling.*
nomen, -inis, *name, account.*
nominatim, *by name.*
noscere, novi, notum, *get to know.*
nota, -ae, *mark.*
notitia, -ae, *acquaintance.*
novare, *renew.*
novissimus, -a, -um, *latest.*
noxa, -ae, *harm, hurt.*
noxius, -a, -um, *hurtful.*
nubes, -is, f. *cloud.*
nugari, *trifle.*
numen, -inis, *divine power, deity.*
numerare, *count.*
nuper, *lately.*
nusquam, *nowhere.*
nutus, -us, *nod.*

obicere, -ieci, -iectum, *throw in the way, reproach.*
obitus, -us, *death.*
oblivio, -onis, *forgetfulness.*
obnoxius, -a, -um, *liable to.*
obruere, -rui, -rutum, *overwhelm.*
obscenus, -a, -um, *filthy.*
observare, *keep, keep to.*
obses, -idis, *hostage.*
obsidio, -onis, *siege.*
obstare, -stiti, -stitum, *stand in the way, oppose.*
obstrepere, *clamour at.*
obstupefacere, *astonish.*
obstupescere, -pui, *be astonished.*
obtestari, *call to witness.*
obtinēre, -inui, *hold.*
obvius, -a, -um, *in the way of.*
occidere, -cidi, -casum, *fall, set.*
occīdere, -cīdi, -cisum, *kill.*
occultus, -a, -um, *hidden.*
occupare, *seize.*
occurrere, -curri, -cursum, *meet.*
ocellus, -i, *little eye, gem.*
odium, -i, *hatred.* **odio esse**, *be hated.*
offerre, obtuli, oblatum, *offer, expose.*
officina, -ae, *workshop.*
officium, -i, *duty.*
offusus, -a, -um, *poured over, covered.*
oleum, -i, *oil.*
omittere, -isi, -issum, *leave out, omit.*
omnino, *altogether.*
onerare, *burden.*
opem, -is, f. *help.*
opera, -ae, *assistance.*
operari, *sacrifice.*
operire, -perui, -pertum, *cover.*
operosus, -a, -um, *involving effort.*

opes, -um, f. *resources.*
oppletus, -a, -um, *filled.*
opprimere, -pressi, -pressum, *crush, overwhelm, check.*
optare, *choose.*
optio, -onis, *choice.*
opus, -eris, *work;* (+abl.) *need.* **opera**, *military works.*
ora, -ae, *shore.*
orbare, *deprive, make orphan.*
orbis, -is, m. *circle, wheel, world.*
ordiri, orsus, *begin.*
ordo, -inis, m. *rank, order.*
oriri, ortus, *arise.*
oriundus, *risen from.*
ortus, -us, *rising, sunrise.*
os, oris, n. *mouth.*
os, ossis, n. *bone.*
osculari, *kiss.*
osculum, -i, *kiss.*
ostendere, -di, -tum, *show.*
ostentare, *display.*
otium, -i, *leisure.*

pabulum, -i, *food.*
pacare, *pacify.*
pacisci, pactus, *bargain.*
paenitet, *cause regret.*
paenula, -ae, *cloak.*
palam, *openly, in the presence of.*
palari, *wander.*
palearia, -ium, *dewlaps.*
pandere, pandi, passum, *spread out.*
par, paris, *equal, like.*
parcere, peperci, *spare.*
parēre, *obey.*
parere, peperi, partum, *produce, bring forth.*
parsimonia, -ae, *economy.*
particeps, -ipis, *partaker, participant.*
partiri, *divide.*
parumper, *for a little while.*
pascere, pavi, pastum, *feed.*
passim, *everywhere.*
pastus, -us, *food.*
patēre, *be open.*
patrare, *achieve, accomplish.*
patronus, -i, *patron, defender.*
patruus, -i, *uncle.*
patulus, -a, -um, *open, extensive.*
paulatim, *little by little.*
pavēre, (pavescere), pavi, *be afraid.*
pectus, -oris, *breast.*
pecuarius, *farmers of the public pastures.*
pecus, pecudis, *cattle.*
pecus, pecoris, *cattle (herd).*
pelagus, -i, n. *open sea.*
pendēre, pependi, pensum, *hang.*
penetralia, -ium, *inmost part.*
penetralis, -e, *penetrating.*
penuria, -ae, *poverty.*
perblandus, -a, -um, *very charming.*
percallescere, *become clever.*
percensēre, -nsui, -nsum, *review.*
percontari, *question.*
percutere, -cussi, -cussum, *strike, execute.*
perfodere, -fodi, -fossum, *dig through, pierce.*
pergere, perrexi, -rectum, *proceed.*
perhibēre, *say, tell.*
periclitari, *be in danger.*
perinde ac, *just (as).*
peritus, -a, -um, *skilled.*

perlegere, -legi, -lectum, *read through.*
pernicies, -ei, *destruction.*
perpeti, -pessus, *endure.*
pertinax, -cis, *persistent.*
perustus, -a, -um, *burnt to ashes.*
pervagari, *wander through.*
petere, petivi, petitum, *make for, seek, attack.*
piare, *expiate.*
piget, *cause annoyance.*
pignus, -oris, *pledge.*
pinguis, -e, *fat.*
placare, *appease.*
placēre, *please.*
placet, *it is agreed, decided.*
plaga, -ae, *blow.*
plangor, -is, *lamentation.*
plaustrum, -i, *cart.*
plausus, -us, *applause.*
plerique, -aeque, -aque, *most.*
plumbum, -i, *lead.*
plurimum, *very much.*
poculum, -i, *cup.*
pollicēri, *promise.*
pondus, -eris, *weight.*
populari, *lay waste.*
populeus, -a, -um, *of poplar.*
porrigere, -rexi, -rectum, *stretch out.*
porro, *further.*
portentum, -i, *portent, miracle.*
portio, -onis, *part, share.*
possidēre, -sedi, -sessum, *possess.*
posteaquam, *when, after.*
postulare, *demand.*
potissimum, *preferably.*
praebēre, *offer, show.*
praeceptum, -i, *order, precept.*
praecidere, -cidi, -cisum, *cut off sharp.*
praecipere, -cepi, -ceptum, *order, ordain.*
praecipuus, -a, -um, *special.*
praeco, -onis, *herald, auctioneer.*
praecurrere, *run in front of.*
praedicare, *show, say.*
praedium, -i, *estate.*
praedo, -onis, m. *pirate.*
praeferre, -tuli, -latum, *hold in front, prefer.*
praefervidus, *over-headstrong.*
praefigere, -fixi, -fixum, *fix at the point.*
praemium, -i, *reward.*
praesens, -tis, *present, powerful.*
praeses, -idis, *overseer, guardian.*
praesidium, -i, *protection, garrison.*
praestare, -stiti, -stitum, *show, guarantee.*
praestare, -stiti (intr.), *be superior.*
praetendere, -tendi, -tentum, *stretch in front, make excuse.*
praeterquam, *beside the fact that.*
pratum, -i, *meadow.*
pravitas, -tis, *wickedness.*
precem, -is, *prayer.*
primordium, -i, *element, beginning.*
princeps, -ipis, *chief, first.*
principium, -i, *beginning.*
pristinus, -a, -um, *old, former*
privatus, -a, -um, *private, as an ordinary citizen.*

privignus, -i, *step-son.*
probare, *prove, approve.*
probrosus, -a, -um, *shameful.*
procax, -cis, *unrestrained, wanton.*
procerus, -a, -um, *high.*
procuratio, -onis, *agency, supervision.*
prodere, -didi, -ditum, *betray, tell.*
proditor, -is, *traitor.*
profanus, -a, -um, *irreligious, profane, secular.*
profecto, *of course.*
proficere, -feci, -fectum, *advance, progress.*
proficisci, -fectus, *set out.*
profugus, -a, -um, *exiled.*
progenerare, *beget children, produce.*
progenies, -ei, *offspring, children.*
proicere, -ieci, -iectum, *throw out, away.*
proinde, *in the same way.*
proles, -is, f. *offspring.*
promere, prompsi, promptum, *bring forth.*
promissus, -a, -um, *allowed to grow long.*
properare, *hasten.*
propere, *in a hurry.*
proponere, -posui, -positum, *put forward, propose.*
proprius, -a, -um, *proper, belonging to.*
propulsare, *ward off.*
prorogare, *extend (power).*
proscindere, -scidi, -scissum, *cut off.*
prosequi, -cutus, *escort, follow.*
prosternere, -stravi, -stratum, *lay low, prostrate.*
protinus, *forthwith.*
provehere, -xi, -ctum, *carry forward.*
provenire, -veni, -ventum, *come forth, proceed, arise.*
pruina, -ae, *frost.*
puber, -is, *growing up.*
publicare, *confiscate.*
pudicus, -a, -um, *modest.*
pulsare, *beat, knock.*
pulvinar, -is, n. *couch.*
pulvinus, -i, *pillow.*
puniceus, -a, -um, *red.*
pupula, -ae, *pupil (of the eye).*
purgare, *purge, clear.*

quacunque, *wherever.*
quaerere, quaesivi, quaesitum, *try to get, ask.*
quaesitus, -a, -um, *thought out, careful.*
quamobrem, *wherefore.*
quatere, quassi, quassum, *shake, shatter.*
quemadmodum, *in the way in which, just as.*
quercus, -us, f. *oak.*
queri, questus, *complain.*
querulus, -a, -um, *complaining.*
quidem, *indeed;* **ne . . . quidem**, *not even.*
quin, *but that;* **q. etiam**, *moreover.*
quippe, *indeed, since indeed.*
quotus, -a, -um, *the how manyeth, which in order?*

rabidus, -a, -um, *wild.*
radius, -i, *spoke, compass.*

ratio, -onis, *reckoning, method, theory, account.*
ratus, -a, -um, *ratified, valid.*
raucus, -a, -um, *hoarse.*
recedere, -cessi, -cessum, *return, retire.*
recipere, -cepi, -ceptum, *get back;* **se r.**, *retreat.*
recludere, -clusi, -clusum, *uncover, open.*
recuperare, *recover.*
redimitus, -a, -um, *wreathed.*
referre, rettuli, relatum, *carry back, report, refer;* **se r.**, *return, retreat.*
refertus, -a, -um, *packed.*
regulus, -i, *chieftain.*
religare, *untie.*
religio, -onis, *religious feeling.*
reliquiae, -arum, *remains, relics.*
reliquus, -a, -um, *remaining, the rest.*
remex, -igis, *oarsman, rower.*
remigium, *oars, oarage.*
remittere, -si, -ssum, *send back, relax.*
reparare, *repair, refit.*
repensus, -a, -um, *ransomed.*
repente, *suddenly.*
reperire, repperi, repertum, *discover, find.*
repertor, -is, *discoverer.*
repugnare, *resist, object.*
reri, ratus, *think.*
rescindere, -scidi, -scissum, *cut back, cancel.*
reserare, *unbolt.*
resolvere, -solvi, -solutum, *loosen, pay.*
restituere, -ui, -utum, *restore.*
rete, -is, n. *net.*
retortus, -a, -um, *bound back.*
retro, *backwards.*
reus, -i; **rea**, -ae, *defendant on trial.*
revelare, *unveil.*
revisere, *revisit.*
ridēre, risi, risum, *laugh, smile.*
rigēre, *be stiff.*
rigescere, rigui, *grow stiff.*
rimari, *search out.*
ritus, -us, *rite, ceremony.*
robur, -oris, n. *oak, strength.*
ros, roris, m. *dew.*
rudis, -e, *uncultured, rough.*
ruere, rui, ruitum, *rush, fall.*
rutilus, -a, -um, *ruddy, red.*

sacramentum, -i, *oath.*
sacrare, *consecrate.*
saepire, saepsi, saeptum, *hedge in, enclose.*
saeta, -ae, *hair, bristle.*
saga, -ae, *witch.*
sagulus, -i, *military cloak.*
saltus, -us, *jump.*
saltus, -us, *glade, woodland.*
saluber, -ris, -re, *healthy.*
salutare, *greet.*
satiare, *satisfy.*
satietas, -tis, *sufficiency, satiety.*
satisfacere, *give satisfaction to.*
satura, -ae, *satire.*
scabies, -ei, *roughness.*
scelus, -eris, *crime.*
scena, -ae, *scene, theatre.*
scilicet, *to be sure, indeed.*
scindere, scidi, scissum, *cut, tear.*
scite, *learnedly, skilfully.*

scopulus, -i, *rock.*
scrutari, *observe, examine.*
sectator, -is, *attendant.*
secundus, -a, -um, *following, second, favourable.*
securis, -is, f. *axe.*
secus, *otherwise.*
seditio, -onis, *mutiny, civil strife.*
semel, *on one occasion, once.*
semiesus, -a, -um, *half-eaten.*
senariolus, -i, *hexameter verse.*
senium, -i, *old age.*
sentire, sensi, sensum, *feel, perceive, think.*
sermo, -onis, m. *conversation.*
serus, -a, -um, *late.*
servire, *be a servant to.*
sessus, -us, *a sitting, seat.*
setius, *otherwise.*
sexus, -us, *sex.*
siccus, -a, -um, *dry.*
sicut, *just as.*
sidereus, -a, -um, *starry.*
sidus, -eris, *star.*
signifer, -i, *standard-bearer.*
signum, -i, *sign, standard, statue.*
silex, -icis, m. *flint.*
silēre, *be silent* (*about*).
simulacrum, -i, *image, representation.*
simulare, *pretend.*
sin, *but if.*
sinus, -us, *fold, bay, curve, lap.*
sistere, steti, *stop.*
sitire, *be thirsty.*
sitis, -is, f. *thirst.*
sive (**seu**), *whether . . . or.*
societas, -tis, *alliance, association.*
sodalis, -is, *companion.*
sollemnis, -e, *annual, usual, solemn.*
sollers, -tis, *clever.*
sollicitare, *make anxious, try to stir up.*
sollicitus, -a, -um, *anxious.*
solstitium, -i, *solstice, summer.*
solum, -i, *earth.*
solvere, -vi, -utum, *loose, pay, weigh anchor.*
somnium, -i, *dream.*
sopire, *lull to sleep.*
sorbēre, *swallow.*
sordēre, *be filthy, in misery.*
sors, -tis, f. *lot, oracle.*
spargere, sparsi, -sum, *scatter.*
spatiari, *strut.*
species, -ei, *look, appearance ;* **in species**, m. *for show.*
speculator, -is, *scout.*
specus, -us, c. *cave.*
spelaeum, -i, *cave.*
spernere, sprevi, spretum, *scorn, despise.*
sphaera, -ae, *sphere.*
spiritus, -us, *breath, spirit, pride.*
spissus, -a, -um, *thick.*
spoliare, *despoil.*
sponsio, -onis, *pledge.*
stabilis, -e, *stable, solid.*
stabulum, -i, *stable.*
sternere, stravi, stratum, *lay low, strew.*
stillare, *drip.*
stimulare, *stimulate, stir up.*
stipendium, -i, *pay, military service.*
stiria, -ae, *icicle.*
stirps, -is, f. *stem, trunk.*
strepitus, -us, *din.*

stringere, strinxi, strictum, *press tight, unsheathe* (*sword*).
studēre, *be keen on, study.*
subducere, -xi, -ctum, *take away, withdraw.*
subicere, -ieci, -iectum, *throw under, overthrow.*
subigere, -egi, -actum, *subdue.*
subire, *go under, come up to, undergo.*
subito, *suddenly.*
subterfugere, *escape, evade.*
suburbanitas, -tis, *suburban situation, quality.*
subvenire, -veni, -ventum, *come to help.*
succedere, -cessi, cessum, *come after, succeed.*
succendere, -cendi, -censum, *set fire to.*
sufficere, -feci, -fectum, *be sufficient for, substitute.*
sulcus, -i, *furrow.*
summam, ad, *in short.*
summissus, -a, -um, *humble, low.*
summittere, -misi, -missum, *send up to, submit.*
summovēre, -movi, -motum, *remove.*
sumptus, -us, *expense, extravagance.*
superesse, *be over, survive.*
superior, -is, *higher, former.*
superstes, -stitis, *surviving.*
supplicium, -i, *prayer, punishment.*
supponere, -posui, -positum, *substitute, place under.*
suspicere, -pexi, -pectum, *look up at, suspect.*
sustinēre, -ui, -tentum, *sustain, endure.*

tabella, -ae, *tablet.*
tabernaculum, -i, *tent.*
tabes, -is, *decay.*
tabula, -ae, *table, plank, picture*; in plur., *accounts, records.*
talaria, -ium, *wings* (*on the ankles*).
tamquam, *as if.*
tanti, *of such value.*
tantopere, *so much.*
tantum, *so much, only.*
tantummodo, *only.*
tectum, -i, *roof.*
tellus, -ris, f. *earth.*
temere, *at random, rashly.*
temeritas, -tis, *rashness.*
temperare, *restrain, refrain.*
tempestas, -tis, *time, storm.*
temptare, *attempt, make trial of* (**tentare**).
tempus, -oris, *time, temples.*
tendere, tetendi, tentum, *stretch, strain, shoot.*
tentorium, -i, *tent.*
tepēre, *be warm.*
tepidus, -a, -um, *warm.*
terere, trivi, tritum, *rub, wear away.*
terminus, -i, *boundary, end.*
testamentum, -i, *will.*
testificari, *bear witness.*
testis, -is, *witness.*
thesaurus, -i, *treasure, treasure house.*
tibicen, -inis, *flute player.*
titulus, -i, *inscription, label.*
tollere, sustuli, sublatum, *raise, destroy.*

tormentum, -i, *artillery, torture.*
torpēre, *be torpid, dull.*
torquēre, torsi, -tum, *twist.*
torrēre, -ui, tostum, *scorch.*
tortor, -is, *torturer.*
torus, -i, *couch.*
torvus, -a, -um, *grim.*
tractare, *handle.*
tractus, -us, *dragging, tract of land.*
tragula, -ae, *javelin.*
traicere, -ieci, -iectum, *throw across, cross, pierce.*
transfigere, -fixi, -fixum, *pierce.*
transgredi, -gressus, *cross.*
transigere, -egi, -actum, *drive through, transact, pierce.*
transvehere, -vexi, -vectum, *convey across.*
triclinium, -i, *dining couch.*
trini, -ae, -a, *three each.*
tripudium, -i, *religious dance.*
tropaeum, -i, *trophy.*
trux, -cis, *harsh.*
tubicen, -inis, *trumpeter.*
tuēri, tuitus, *look at, protect.*
tumultus, -us, *disturbance,* (*Gallic*) *invasion.*
tundere, tutudi, tunsum, *bruise.*
turbare, *confuse.*
turbidus, -a, -um, *confused.*
turbo, -inis, *whirlwind.*
turpare, *defile.*
tutari, *protect.*
tutela, -ae, *protection.*

ulmus, -i, f. *elm.*
ultimus, -a, -um, *last.*
ultor, -is, *avenger.*
ultro, *beyond what is needed, voluntarily.*
ululatus, -us, *yelling, howling.*
umidus, -a, -um, *damp.*
unusquisque, *each one severally.*
upilio, -onis, *shepherd.*
urere, ussi, ustum, *burn.*
urgēre, ursi, *press, hold tight.*
usquam, *anywhere.*
usque, *all the way.*
utinam, *would that . . .!*
utrobique, *in both places.*
uvidus, -a, -um, *damp.*

vacare, *be empty, free from.*
vagus, -a, -um, *wandering.*
valēre, *be strong;* **plus v.**, *have more influence.*
vanescere, *vanish.*
vanitas, -tis, *emptiness, vanity.*
vapor, -is, *steam.*
vecordia, -ae, *madness.*
vectigal, -is, *tax.*
velificari, *make sail.*
venari, *hunt.*
venenum, -i, *poison.*
venia, -ae, *forgiveness.*
versare, *turn.*
versari, *be engaged in.*
versiculus, -i, *verse, line.*
vertex, -icis, m. *top.*
verum, *indeed.*
vestigium, -i, *track.*
vestitus, -us, *clothing.*
vetare, vetui, vetitum, *forbid.*
vicem, -is, *turn;* **in vicem**, *in turns.*
victrix, -cis, *victorious* (fem.).
victus, -us, *sustenance.*

vicus, -i, *district, village.*
videlicet, *clearly, of course.*
vidua, -ae, *widow.*
vigilia, -ae, *watch, keeping awake.*
vilis, -e, *cheap, wretched.*
vimen, -inis, m. *withy.*
vincula, -orum, *bonds, prison.*
vindex, -icis, *defender.*
vindicare, *claim, defend.*
vires, -ium, f. *strength.*
virus, -i, n. *poison.*
viscera, -um, *entrails.*
visere, visi, *visit, see.*
vitare, *avoid.*
vitium, -i, *fault, vice.*
vociferari, *shout.*
volgo, *commonly.*
volgus, -i, n. *common herd.*
voltus, -us, *face.*
volucris, -e, *winged, bird.*
voluntas, -tis, *will, goodwill.*
voluptas, -tis, *pleasure.*
volutabrum, -i, "*rolling place,*" *slough.*
volutare, *roll, ponder.*
vomere, vomui, *vomit, belch forth.*
votum, -i, *vow.*
vovēre, vovi, votum, *vow.*

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MARE GERMANICUM
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GALLIA
RHAETIA
NORICUM
ALPES
PANNONIA
ARVERNI
RHODANUS
SEQUANI
GALLIA CISALPINA
ILLYRICUM
DALMATAE
PYRENAEI
CELTIBERI
MASSILIA
ITALIA
APENNINUS
NUMANTIA
HISPANIA
IBERUS
CORSICA
ROMA
TIBERIS
BRUNDISIUM
LUSITANI
TAGUS
TARRACO
SARDINIA
TARENTUM
BAETIS
SICILIA
MARE
UTICA
CARTHAGO
AETNA M.
MESSANA
CADES
SYRACUSAE
LILYBAEUM
AFRICA
MAURETANIA
NUMIDIA
THAPSUS
THENAE
SYRTIS MINOR
GAETULI
SYRTIS
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ENGLISH MILES
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